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THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

John Brown Sympathy Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Rev. Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips and Others.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON UNION-SAVING.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled last evening with an assemblage eager to proffer their sympathy in a public manner for the family and associates of John Brown. Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, of John Brown photograph notoriety, called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Dr. Dexter Fairbanks.

Mr. Hyatt, however, took the whole charge of the proceedings, while the Chairman proper occupied a side seat on the platform.

Rev. Mr. French offered a prayer, in which he besought the blessing of the Almighty upon the meeting, and upon the persons in whose behalf they had assembled.

After the band had played "Pleyel's German Hymn," Dr. Cheever came forward, amid loud applause.

The Reverend gentleman said that, two hundred years ago, John Milton deemed it lawful to write against despotism, and if he were now in our country he would approve of John Brown's action. [Applause and hisses.] Some were afraid even to praise John Brown, yet he was powerful in that fear. [Applause and hisses.]

A Voice—Let geese go out.

Rejoinder—Go out yourself.

John Brown had a perfect right, by the Bible and the Constitution, to attempt to overthrow Slavery. [Great confusion. Two men put out.] There was nothing in the Constitution that required John Brown, or any other man, to defend Slavery.

At this point the confusion was almost indescribable. One man after another cried out, and was, accordingly, put out by the police, though not without much difficulty. One individual said that every man had a right to speak and he meant to exercise it.

Dr. Cheever then proceeded to say that it was John Brown's natural right to prohibit Slavery. [Sensation.]

Another man was put out, but the confusion waxed greater. Gen. Pilsbury besought the audience to be seated, but to no effect was his appeal. In the height of the noise the band struck up "Hail Columbia."

Dr. Cheever—John Brown was at liberty to protest against the laws when they were wrong. God found him and man killed him.

A Voice—Stop that, stop that.

The gentleman was escorted to the door and the Doctor proceeded.

John Brown was indicted and hung for treason and murder, neither of which was proved against him, and of neither was he guilty. The insurrection was on the part of slaves and slaveholders. John Brown was loyal to the Constitution and obedient to God. If all men would act as he did, Slavery could not exist, and if only a few, tyranny would overwhelm us like a deluge. Patrick Henry said for himself "Give me liberty or give me death;" John Brown said for others, "Give *them* liberty or give *me* death." [Applause and hisses.] God helping him [Dr. C.] he would maintain Liberty and Union. Seventy-five years ago Washington, Warren and Lafayette were canonized for treason such as John Brown's.

Here the speaker was compelled to stop on account of the hubbub in the hall. After ceasing about five minutes he continued to speak, though the noise had not in the least abated.

One such man, one such heart, one such real Christian had done more than a million hypocrites, or all the lying in all the Pro-Slavery churches in christendom. He refused communion with a slave-holding clergyman, and on his way to the scaffold he stooped down to kiss a little negro child.

A Lady—God bless him.

He would never be excelled in faithfulness. [Three cheers for Gov. Wise. Three groans for John Brown. General confusion.]

Dr. Cheever continued in this strain a little longer, but so great was the confusion that he was compelled to retire. A large crowd in one part of the Hall cheered constantly for Wise, the Constitution, the Union, and groaned for John Brown and Dr. Cheever. A Mr. Byrnes, who was put out early in the evening, returned and aided the disturbers. Chas. H. Haswell, Ex-President of the Board of Councilmen, and Dr. Louis H. Sayre, addressed the crowd upon treason, and the speakers of the evening. A proposition to tar and feather Dr. Cheever met with unanimous approval. Gen. Pilsbury and Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter were present with a large force, but failed to restore order. Amidst all this, Wendell Phillips came forward and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It seems to me that the results of this evening, whether you and I are allowed in our own hall to meet for our own avowed purpose in peace, is one of those elements of education which John Brown's enterprise begins to unfold in 30 States. We calculate the strength of the blow by the rebound. Men say John Brown's enterprise was a failure, but he has proved one thing up to to-night, in the State of Virginia—he has proved that she dares not exist except as a despotism.

No man may send a message upon the telegraph wires in her northern counties without a permit from Gen. Talliafero; nobody may pass from one town to another without a passport from the military authorities. And why? Because seventeen men have struck a blow on the apparently full vessel of Virginian pride, and emptiness resounded! Because seventeen men have proved by their assault that a Slave State is a despotism. [A voice—"That's a lie."] If John Brown had proved nothing else for the education of the American people, the question, ladies and gentlemen, to-night, is, whether you are the subjects of Virginia or the citizens of the Free State of New-York? [Applause and hisses.] For one, gentlemen, I care not whether I speak or am silent to-night, amid the noise of those who choose not with fair hisses, but with disorderly, systematic, and continuous noise to interrupt—[Howling and hooting, and another of the ringleaders put out.] If it is a fact that a few dozen citizens of your Metropolis cannot hold a meeting in quiet, it is proper that we should know it. I hold in my hand a likeness of a girl of 17 summers, which was taken from the bosom of Oliver Brown, in that Armory, after he was shot, by the thoughtful kindness of a Virginia tradesman, and saved for his mother. I saw her, in the rude cottage on the mountain-side of your Adirondack region, with a group of New-York Northern girls—widows. Where were their husbands gone, and for what? In that rude cottage I found the home of four heroic men, and in the next the home of two more, making six of that twenty who flung themselves against the State of Virginia for an idea. What was it? According to the laws of the State they committed felony! What are we met to sympathize with them for? What have they done that crowds this hall with men whose hearts make a rampart for those bereaved children—those almost homeless orphans? What brings us here? There must be something about that death that divides it from common death. What is it? Was he a murderer? [Voice—"Yes." I am glad to hear it. Let us try the answer—but first let us look at the more pure, tender, brave and disinterested. [A voice—"Not in Kansas."] Every word he spoke has touched a million. ["Who murdered Mr. Doyle?"] Every act since Virginia laid her hand upon him has lifted a million of men to a higher level of life. Mark it, Virginia utters not one word against him—not one. Her Governor says he was truthful, firm, brave, disinterested—the bravest man he ever saw. [Applause.] Virginia has nothing to reproach him with but the single act at Harper's Ferry. It is Virginia subjects in other States that are obliged to run back four or five years and hunt up an old forgotten lie in Kansas in order even to get the means to breathe the shadow of suspicion over the spotless escutcheon of the hero of Harper's Ferry! Mark you that: here is a State frightened, indignant, yes, sorely-tried Commonwealth, and yet she has not one word to allege against him, except the simple incident that he pointed his rifle against her citizens; and that excepted, he is a model man, Virginia being the witness. It is left for slaves with souls that would be dearly bought at the price of a counterfeit sixpence to rake up a forgotten lie in Kansas in order to dishonor the fame of the old man.

Let us look at it. I blink no responsibility, standing as the mouth-piece of John Brown. [Hisses.] I say, from the time he set foot in Kansas up to the time he made the gibbet sacred to all coming ages, there is no act, not one, that will not bear the closest scrutiny and the keenest analysis of any man who stands on the basis of acknowledged American principles! More than that: I affirm that the deeper you probe his life, the brighter it shines. I went to his home in North Elba, where wheat freezes, and where nothing can be cultivated but a few potatoes; where the mountain looks down on his home that is almost a shanty and a roofless dwelling, sufficient for the plainness and merest necessities of life—the soil whence grow heroes. I said to one of his children, "What brought your father to such a place; what could he love here; he could find mountains elsewhere—what attached him to these barren acres?" Said she, "When Gerrit Smith gave to the colored men of New-York 100,000 acres of land, he thought they might need a friend to advise, instruct, encourage and aid them," and he flung away life to come up and freeze on the mountains in order that he might be by and hold them up with his strong right arm, and heart that never failed. And wherever you probe that life, you find nothing but disinterestedness. Now, what made him fling himself against Virginia? Mark you, he was not alone; he was only the centre of a group; around him were his sons—the old farmer with his household; and such was the magnetism of his enthusiasm, that he gathered the neighboring households to his arms, and they surrounded him as they went down to Maryland to assail the institutions of Virginia. He is only the center of a group. Those children in their teens, those young men of twenty, when we read their history, their letters, their words, they seem to have grown up for martyrdom. Other men brought their sons up for business; one for agriculture, and another for commerce, one for college, and one again for ambition; but this man brought his children up for martyrs. When he made them—no, he did not make them—for when they were born they imbibed it in their blood, and knew they were created to die for the slave. With older heroism we have seen great names in our day throw themselves away for their own rights—we have seen bearded men in the middle of life and the maturity of thought, come up to their duty and defend their own rights or those of their neighbors—but here were girls of 16 and 19 Summers, accepting serenely their place of martyrdom, for a race into whose eyes they had never looked. There has not anything been as holy, nor that approached it since the cross that stood on Calvery—for a race in whose blood even the Divine Savior had no share. [Hisses.] I mean what I say. The heroes of the races died for their own rights, he died for a race in whose blood he had no share. Now had he a right to die? Was he a felon? What were his motives? Virginia being being the witness; they were disinterested. There is no need of discussing that point when Virginia herself acknowledges that his motives were pure. This is a great thing to get; that acknowledgement, by the Commonwealth of Virginia is a marvel for Virginia, transfers the wonder from the Natural Bridge to Harper's Ferry. I will give you an instance of it, and I will use it to illustrate another point. When, in the midst of the battle of Harper's Ferry, the Mayor's body lay within range of the rifles of those Northern boys—his friends wanted to bring it off, but none of them would go. At last the porter of the hotel said to a lady, "If you will stand between me and the rifles, I will go!" and he went. He knew he could trust the gentle sacredness of woman in the eyes of those brave Northern boys. He went, and placed the body in a carriage, and sheltered by her presence, carried it back in safety. A day later, when that very girl flung herself on the breast of one of those very young men whose rifles were spiked when she stood before them, the son of a Virginia gentleman—and he dared to avow it in the Courts of his native State—encouraged by his father, showed that that woman's form which had saved Virginia could not save that Northern boy from the merciless bullet of a Virginia brute. That is the difference between Northern blood and Southern. [Hisses.] Well, if you don't think there is any difference, content yourself. [Hisses. "You has better go home."] But to-day, in the streets at Harper's Ferry, that very girl disavows her act. She says: "I did not do it from humanity; I did it to save soiling my sister's carpet. [Laughter and hisses.] Do you believe her? Not a bit of it! She was a true woman, with the heart of a woman, on that morning when she threw herself, with true womanly instinct, between the hunter's rifle and young Thompson's life. But to-day the despotism of Virginia thus crushes everything, blights her soul and renders her capable of disavowing her own bravery, in order that she may stand well with the community where she lives. Despotism again! John Brown revealed it. But I was speaking of the act. What was his purpose? It was to free the slaves. Is this honest, or is it not? Is it honest that the slave should rise and take his master by the throat and mark his way to liberty over as many dead bodies as would lead from Virginia to Canada? Is it, or is it not? ["No!" "no!" "no!" and hisses.] Well, I was born at the base of Bunker Hill, and say it is right. [Applause, hisses, groans, and cries of "Treason!" "treason!"] There is no doubt of it—[great noise and confusion]—and, gentlemen, if a slave with the blood of his master on his right hand stood at the door, not one of those men but would admit him, and shut the door behind him, against any hound that was following him from Virginia to New-York. There is something in the heart of a human being that could not say "no" to the eloquence of that black, friendless face. I don't believe that the man exists who can say it to the slave, whatever he may say to us here. If he did; if there was one capable of saying, Were my mother stricken down on one side and my wife upon the other, and my daughter sold upon the auction-block because our skins were not the color of the majority, and would not lift his right hand to shield himself or save them, I would say at last that my principles might be doubtful, for I had found the man at length that seemed made to be a slave. But I do not believe in the existence of such an anomaly. Now we come to his purpose. It was a little different; it was not the slave that rose, but Brown went to help him rise. Is that right? Answer Byron from your marshy bed of death at Missolonghi. If not, why did you go to help the Greeks? Answer Kosciusko from your monument on the banks of the Hudson. If not, why did you come to help us? Answer Lafayette. ["We were white men."] Ah, yes, "white men"—that shows the point; and, as John Brown said in the matchless eloquence of that immortal speech before the Court, "If I had done what I have for white or rich men, no man would have blamed me." I thought as I stood on those Vermont hills, over which we carried his body to its last resting-place, and saw in the open doors the blue-eyed babies of the Vermont farmers lying snug in their cradles, I thought how often the hand of the Carolinian was laid on the brow of the little black babe in its mother's lap, saying this is mine, and selling it at the auction block, while the Church says amen, and the State says it is right. But let us see a man put his hand on the blue eyes of one of those blue-eyed babies of the mountains, and the mountains will overwhelm Carolina, and, in spite of all politicians and pulpits, that child will have to come back to those hills. [Hisses.] The other one was black, that is all the difference; and Lafayette said, "Had I known that it was to be a Republic holding slaves, I never would have drawn my sword in the Revolution." [Applause and hisses.] But I was coming to John Brown's act. An act is made up of motives of a final purpose and of the means. His motives were pure His purpose was to help the slave. I hide him behind Lafayette; and if the hisses of New-York can reach him, God save New-York. [Hisses.] Now for the means. Men say the great folly was, he went seventeen men. If had gone with a million, and trodden Virginia under foot—all right; [Cries of "no!" "no!" and "Treason!"] If John Brown had gone with an array that called Itself War, and assailed a State or what calls itself a State, and given liberty to its victims then, by all the shades of Clay and Webster who told us that every pulse of our heart ought to beat for Greece and for South America, he would have been right. Over his passage to Richmond, Webster and Clay would have bent from their seats in heaven in approval—if they ever got there. [Cries of "No!" hisses, and "Don't condemn a dead man."] Now let us look at the means: He had seventeen men, or twenty-two. In the first place, is Virginia a State? I say she is not. [Hisses.] You think that is fanaticism; but if it is, it is two thousand years old. Cicero, the great Roman statesman, says, in his treatise on Law, "Will you call a community of pirates a commonwealth?" ["No, Sir!"] "Will you call a concord of thieves a State?" ["No!"] "Will you call an association of wicked men a State?" "*Negalis*," says the Roman, "thou shalt deny it." Now the heathen statesmanship of Cicero is good enough for me. ["Better go there, then."] I say, the State which does not ask the consent of its citizens to a law; which does not undertake to protect the alienable rights of one-half of her citizens, forfeits, before God, the character of a civil community. The State which sends one-half its population to the auction-block, who imprisons women for teaching them to read; who condemns one-quarter of its population to prostitution by law; who steals the labor of every other man, and condemns him to the life of a brute, is not a State, but it is a concord of pirates. [D—d treason, groans, and great confusion.] Well, I don't suppose the doctrine is acceptable. [Laughter.] If you were to ask one-quarter of the pulpits in the land, they would tell you John Brown was crazy. I'll tell you what it reminds me of. Coleridge says when he was at college he spent a night till 1 o'clock, studying over his books, and then came down to the common room, where his classmates had been drinking till they were considerably tipsy. "When I entered," he says, "they all got up and voted me drunk because I looked so odd." [Great laughter.] Now, I have no doubt whatever that to one-half the American pulpit that man who undertakes to practice the Sermon on the Mount or the Declaration of Independence looks very odd. [Laughter.] And he is so odd, I don't know that anything can be done with him but to hang him. He has no right to exist. We have had Union meetings all about ("and we'll have another one.") Yes! Well, have it. We had one in my town, and the clergymen who introduced it with prayer prayed that the Lord would bless this glorious Confederacy, and especially the Southern part. That reminded me of an old prayer which a fugitive slave told me of, years ago, of a man in the far South who owned half a negro, and he used to pray—"O, Lord, bless Tom, and especially my half of him." [Great laughter.] Now I am perfectly willing that any amount of Union meetings shall be held; that is one of the benefits John Brown has given us. He has given this nation a text; he has lifted nine millions of people up to the discussion of a great question in morals. He has done more to educate the American people than our own statesman, Webster, in forty years of public life. [Cries of "Bah," hisses and groans.] Well, see if he has not, now. [Laughter.] He went down to Virginia; and what did he do first? [He got hung.] He said, in that little school-house at North Elba, before he went, "I know I can go South, and can show them that the slave has a right to resist and will resist." [Cries of "Never," "Resist John Brown's efforts," and "Treason."] It may be treason, but the fact is, it runs in the blood. We were traitors in '76. I tell you, treason is epidemic up in those Vermont mountains. Here, in your City, the larger portion are poisoned either by printer's ink or cotton dust. [Laughter.] Up there, the farmers plant their own grain and eat it, asking no man's permission. They are willing to live as servants of God, and with their own thoughts. Up there, you find men who recognize John Brown as the ideal of their piety, and of their patriotism. He went down to Virginia. What did he do? ["He committed murder and got hung—that's what he did." Cries of "Put him out."] Let him stay. Do you suppose I came to talk to you, who know all this matter a great deal better than I do? No; I did not. I came to talk to him—[pointing toward the man who had interrupted. Applause, cheers and hisses]—and if he could have looked upon the calm brow of that old man as he lay in his coffin in his own hills, and seen those daughters and one son bear, and serenely yielding him to the need of the race, hardly a specimen of which they ever saw—victims of a bondage that Jefferson said "one hour of it was worse than years such as our fathers rose to resist"—there is not a man in that crowd that ever would have lifted his voice against the memory of the old martyr-saint of Harper's Ferry. [Groans and hisses, mingled with applause.] Well, if there is, I say only this—then New-York does not breed as brave souls and as manly as Virginia. [Cheers and hisses.] For that is the testimony of every man of Charlestown and Harper's Ferry—there was not a Virginian that looked into the face of John Brown that was not melted in the admiration of the man and his motives. [Cheers and hisses.] I was trying to trace him. He said, "With twenty men I can take possession of a Southern town and keep it for twenty-four hours, and I can let the slaves know it and come to me if they wish." [Confusion.] He did it He did take possession of Harper's Ferry and held it from Sunday night to Monday night unchecked. He collected some thirty slaves. Sixteen of them stand to-day safe from the vulture of thirty States under the shelter of the English flag. [Prolonged cheers and hisses.] That is something well. On Monday night at 10 o'clock he was master of the State of Virginia. On Tuesday morning two Virginia companies arrived in his vicinity, looked into the faces of twenty-two Northern boys, and—what did they do? Why, according to a Maryland colonel who described the scene to a friend of mine, they ran until they got to the tavern, and they would have ran under the beds if it had been necessary. [Laughter and hisses.] Well, perhaps that is not true—a Maryland colonel said it—settle it with him. [Applause and hisses, and a voice—"What's his name?"] Well, it was Colonel [Voice—"Don't tell it. They'll drive him out of the State"]—I have no objection to tell his name; but you do not recollect—[Ha! ha! ha! and groans]—Ladies and gentlemen, stop a moment. I am not a member of Congress, and am not accustomed to submit to catechizing. [Hisses and groans.] If you will send me to Congress for ten years ["No, no, never!"] I may get into the habit of apologizing and being catechized I have not got it yet. Whether I shall tell that man's name or not, remains for my consideration before I get through. [Applause and hisses.] Now I will go on with the account. He stayed there until Tuesday morning, until the Martinsburgh company made the first assault, and was repulsed. What followed? Sixteen of *your* agents—marines—selling their bodies to *your* service for eight to ten dollars a month, approached. He had conquered Virginia and held her under his feet. [Hisses.] If he hadn't why didn't they send him away? [Loud applause and hisses.] There he stayed 36 hours. The telegraph flashed the news from Virginia that three companies of men had approached twenty-two men and had been repulsed. If they had not run they had been driven. Then the United States Marines approached. Now stop a moment. Suppose they had not approached! Suppose the Union in your shape had not approached him? Men say that, considered as a matter of bullets, his enterprise was a failure. Stop; suppose he had stayed until Tuesday morning without your interference, and fifty black men from the neighborhood, or from Pennsylvania (where black men shoot slave-hunters, as at Christina)—suppose that they had joined him, making 57 instead of 22! My impression is that he would have gone down to Richmond and pardoned Gov. Wise. [Laughter, applause, hisses and great confusion.] Yes, my impression is if the Union had not faced John Brown, and he had had twelve hours to gather about him the colored men of northern Virginia and southern Pennsylvania, he would have marched over the State. ["You know better than that."] I know that in 1831 Nat Turner, a slave, with one hundred and one men walked over five counties, and frightened Virginia dared not look him in his eye until they sent down to Norfolk for your United States troops, and I think if John Brown had had three days instead of two he might have done likewise. ["Why didn't you go?"] I say, therefore, that the Union crushed him—the Union held up the State of Virginia, and enabled her to exist. [Hisses and applause.] Very well—*you* conquered John Brown, and not Virginia. ["No; we only hung him."] It was your business—not hers. I want to detail this argument a bit. I have reached the point where the Union crushed him. Then, having used his rifles, he began to use the Press. Having taken possession of Harper's Ferry, he began to edit the New-York *Tribune* and New-York *Herald* for the next three weeks. [Cheers.] And, as Ralph Waldo Emerson says, he knew why the New-York *Herald* was created. [Laughter and hisses.] He stood there in that Charlestown jail—he talked by the unfolding of traits which lift him above the guerilla soldier into that of the teacher—the Christian—the martyr for an idea. God called him higher than the mere pointer of the bullet. He takes his place among the men that mould the consciences of their generation. He assumes the form of the teacher of the thought of the American people. And now begins the success—the consummate success of his enterprise. [Hisses.] I say it was a success so far as achieving all he promised to achieve, and then he outdid his promise. Where is Slavery to-day in the Commonwealth of Virginia? He has loosened its roots; he has destroyed its vitality. He has made Virginia begin to consider the question of the emancipation of her bondmen, and that good result of a month's imprisonment is a success brighter than any he could have achieved as a mere guerilla soldier of a dozen such assaults as this which succeeded at Harper's Ferry. But I am spending more time than I intended. Let me come to the point. It is this lie of Pottowattomie—["Give us some music"]—this lie about Kansas. [Great confusion and hisses.] I long, before I leave this stand to say one word in regard to that. John Brown was not at Pottawatomie—he was not within 25 miles of that spot. I know Caleb Cushing said he was—and Caleb on that occasion got within thirty miles of the truth, and that is nearer than he ever got before. [Laughter and hisses.] Of course I will not insult the memory of an honest man, and one whom Gov. Wise affirms was a teller of the truth, the only man he ever knew—by weighing Caleb Cushing's word against his. No, not for a moment. I would not weigh that word against the word of a man even so distantly related to John Brown, as to be named Thomas Green. [Laughter and hisses.] But we have the authority of John Brown himself, who never told a lie, of his son bred in the same school, that the old man was 25 miles from the killing at Pottawatomie. Now, let me tell you one thing about his truth. I say Virginia praises him, and it is not only in words. They arrested a man in frightened Charlestown, and put him in jail and began to examine him. Old John Brown said: "You may let that man go—I know he is a Border Ruffian—it is safe to let him be here." And that liberty to pass up and down the highways of Virginia, which your boasted Constitution, nor Virginia laws, nor Virginia soldiery could save him the unsupported word of a man they could find no better use for than to hang, secured to the Border Ruffian of Missouri. [Cheers and hisses.] If that is not a compliment to the truth of John Brown, the whole State of Virginia being the respondent, I know not what testimony could be asked better. ["Ha—ha—ha!"] I was speaking of Pottawatomie, John Brown was not there; but like a brave, magnanimous soul as he was, he always added, when he said "I was not there," this further statement, "But the act was right." [Cheers for Wise.] Well, I have spoken a great deal too long. ["Go on." "Yes, a d—d sight."] I think it is very right our friends should make a little noise to stop me. I ought to retire. ["No, No—go on." Applause and hisses.] I only want to conclude what I had to say about this Pottawatomie matter. ["Give us, Blow your trumpet, blow"—laughter, and cry, "Who murdered Doyle?"] The Kansas man had suffered death and revolution—[loud hisses and great confusion.] I wish I was speaking in Virginia—I don't believe but what I would get a silent audience in Virginia. ["Why don't you go and try it?"] I have got in my own house a lock of hair from the temple of Old John Brown, sent me by a slaveholder of Norfolk—the testimony of his sympathy and respect for the man his Commonwealth was about to hang; and from Baltimore ["Name him"] I had a larger sum than most men would think of giving to this very fund—sent me by a slaveholder of Baltimore for the John Brown fund. [Applause and hisses, and cries of "Name him."] No! no! manhood is not extinct south of Mason and Dixon's line, only there is a despotism reigns there which makes men fear to utter what their hearts really feel. [Applause, and cry of "That's a lie." Old John Brown, lifted upon the gibbet, sacred for the centuries because he has consecrated it, will draw to him every honorable soul in those States, as well as ours; and when the fire-eaters at the head of politics undertake to threaten that they will walk out of the Union—the reason they won't go is because the people won't let them. ["No, that is not the reason."] My good friends, if you should ever see the town's poor separating from the town, the next act will be South Carolina going out of the Union. [Prolonged laughter, applause and hisses.] Why, long before it is done, our generous friends on the left must lend them to buy crutches, for she cannot get out or ge up without assistance. I say this from no mere rhodomontade; I say it in the humble spirit of Northern labor;—in the spirit of that free labor of those States which knows that, by the law of God, wickedness is weakness, and that by his sublime counsels despotism can never pay. As Old John Brown said in his jail, when men told him that his efforts had been a failure: "My dear Sir, it will pay." He knew it. Slavery will not pay. It could not be made to pay. ["Dry up."] The devil is always cheated. God never allows wickedness to lead to prosperity—it leads to bankruptcy. It cannot go anywhere else. Take this very City—your own City. Men here with their brains inheriting the culture of a half-dozen centuries, and, as Emerson said, with more brains in their hands than most men have in their heads—you work all day—your children work—your wives work—you harness the elements and send the lightning on your errand—and when you have done, at the end of the year how much do you lay up? Why, six per cent. of your capital, seven or eight, a little nine at the best. Every one works. But here is the boastful State of South Carolina, with the majority of her citizens in chains, of course with no motive to work. You may buy the slave's muscles—you cannot buy his heart. The consequence is he will not work, and the whites won't. ["Four millions of bales."] Stop a bit my friend, and let me tell this story: When that Boston wife went down to John Brown's prison, and sat mending the sabre-cut in his coat, a young Virginian, doubtless one of the "first families"—[laughter]—who had, on being informed that Capt. Avis had retired to let John Brown and her talk old times, he insisted on looking in at the window. One gentleman requested him to go away. He did so, but returned again; but the wit of woman got rid of him. Having finished her needlework she turned round and said she "Get me a brush to clean this coat with," and the proud chivalry of the State was so livid with rage that he had been asked to do anything useful, that he went off and was not seen again for a half hour. [Laughter.] This is a specimen of this white race. Loud cheers by the rowdy part of the audience.] I say, then, that in the Carolinas the blacks amount to about one-half. The consequence is that South Carolina is bankrupt at the end of every year. One man cannot support three on his shoulders. If she should go out of the Union to-day—if you should lend her the crutches to go out—when she has got out what has she next to do? She has got to let her government sink for want of money to support it. Why, men say that John Brown's enterprise is a failure. The Commonwealth of Virginia has gone into a debt of half a million of dollars to put him down, and she will never pay the first red cent of that debt, and cannot. [Hisses and applause.] If he did not beat her with bullets he strangled her with expenses—the shrewd Yankee that he was. Born in Connecticut, he took the State of Virginia and cheated her out of the slave system. But I was speaking of Carolina. She has got either to sink into bankruptcy or she has got to educate her slaves. Now to educate slaves, a man might as well heat a locomotive to a white heat, get astride of it and drive into a powder-magazine, and South Carolina knows it—knows it to-day, when she makes the threat that she will walk out of the Union. She knows that it is only to make New-York and Philadelphia merchants, whose souls never go home even to dinner, but stay in their ledgers—[laughter]—and whose sermon on the Mount is 2 per cent. a month, and whose idea of ethics is profit—not assassination. [That's it—that is John Brown.] I like to grapple it. Yes,—that is what each age has said of men who cry out "God is God," and trample wicked laws under their feet. Now, that is just where we stand. John Brown said, "These laws are unrighteous, therefore they are no laws. I am bound to obey God,—I do. The present age says I am a felon and hangs me. I appeal to the next generation. If that generation says that I am not a felon; that Virginia was a pirate; that I am a murderer—John Brown may wait for that sober second judgment of the next generation." [Loud cries of "Question."] When John Hancock left Boston in 1775, his rightful Sovereign said he was a traitor; when Joseph Warren fell at Bunker Hill, his rightful Sovereign said he was a rebel. [A Voice—"Who was his Sovereign?"] George the Third. Yes, and by a better law than quaking Virginia has got in all her statute-books. [A Voice—"Would you couple John Hancock's name with John Brown's? You might as well couple yourself with an honest man."] No, indeed, I do not couple John Brown and Joseph Warren—not a bit. Joseph Warren is not tall enough in that Heaven where he sits to-day is not tall enough to touch the hem of the garment of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry. Joseph Warren was an honest man; Joseph Warren was a patriot; Joseph Warren was a brave soldier—an honest citizen, but John Brown is more than all that. [A voice, "You're a liar."] It's no matter what *I* am—it is utterly indifferent; I say Joseph Warren died for himself—died for the whites—died for his own country—his own law. Joseph Warren was only a soldier—nothing more. If John Brown had been shot at the door of that Armory the world would never have known that he was any more than Joseph Warren; but God in his providence said, "Come up higher—I will melt a million of hearts by that old Puritan soul." [Great confusion, during which a man was put out.] I was going to answer a question if you will give it.

A Voice—I want to know who constituted John Brown the judge of the laws of the United States, whether they are constitutional or unconstitutional—whether he, by himself, with the few friends he had then at Harper's Ferry, deluded like himself, whether he is constituted the judge of the laws of the United States as laid down.

Mr. Phillips, resuming—If the audience care, I will give an answer to that question. [Cries of "No," "Yes," "Answer," &c.] Yes he was. God made him a judge when he made him a man. Every human being is bound to judge of the righteousness of a law before he obeys it. [Loud hisses and cheers.] If his conscience tells him it is unrighteous, he has no right to obey it. [A voice—how is it with a criminal tried by the laws of his country?] John Brown had a right to judge the Slave laws of Virginia on that account. You are sitting here to-night, and you say John Brown had no right to interfere with muskets in the matter. Well, I ask you then, why do you interfere? Your sixteen muskets held up the master his twenty-two, tried to hold up the slave—which is best. [A Voice—"That is hot law."] Law is nothing but the parchment, with the bayonets behind it. The laws of the United States rest on bayonets, and you pay for them If you could, sit neutral if you didn't support Slavery in any degree. [Loud cries of "Question," "Question."] Let me turn that argument a little. Are these gentlemen here from disinterested benevolence? [Cries of "No," "No." Are they not here because the South says she wants support? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," and hisses.] Well, now allow me one sentence, and I will relieve you of my presence. I had rather be with John Brown in his grave, if I were worthy of it—[a voice, "I wish you were,"]—the felon, by the laws and judgment, for keeping a slave with rifles, than to be a citizen of the United States holding up the white man by my rifle, and enabling him to hold the slave under his feet. [Hisses and applause.] At John Brown's cottage I saw the old tombstone of his grandfather, who fell in the Revolution eighty years ago. The old man had brought it up to his new home from Connecticut, and had ordered his epitaph to be engraved below that of his grandfather. I thought as I looked at it there is a former generation that gave its swords to despots to hold the black in chains. This man has gone up to heaven with his hands full of muskets in behalf of the slaves whom his father's forgot. I believe that when he ascends to heaven, in the eye of God that sees the oak in the acorn, in the eye of history that is looking back upon this movement, he ascended to heaven with three hundred thousand fetters of Virginia slaves in his right hand. [Loud applause and hisses.]

As soon as Mr. Phillips had concluded, the audience united in singing "John Brown's favorite hymn," beginning with,

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow."

Those who were disposed to create a disturbance whistled, and, in accordance with the sentiment of the hymn, blew penny trumpets.

Rev. Hiram Mattison, of the M. E. Church, next addressed the meeting. He first compared John Brown to Leonidas, Gideon, and Jesus Christ, and then said that John Brown was less guilty of treason than those who threatened to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of a Republican President. [Applause.] He believed in the great insurrection narrated in the book of Exodus, and that the American revolution was a great insurrection. Hereafter, Exodus must be called a *raid*. [Laughter.]

A Voice—May I ask you a question?

Mr. Mattison—No. When I get through, you may, if you can get a hearing. [Question, question.]

Superintendent Pilsbury—Will the gentlemen please to be quiet?

Mr. Mattison then went on to say that he would rather be in John Brown's place that in that of any slaveholding Bishop in the United States, or of any doctor of Divinity who attempts to make the Bible support Slavery. [Question, question.]

Mr. Pilsbury—Put out Charles H. Haswell.

Mr. Mattison did not justify John Brown, because he attempted to conquer Virginia with only seventeen men, whereas he ought to have had at least fifty. [Laughter.] He ought to have had at least a dozen cows, seeing that one cow so frightened the Virginia sentinels. [Laughter.]

A Voice—K-e-ows. [Laughter.]

He closed with an application of the Roman story of Virginia to the State of that name.

Rev. J. R. Sloane, of the Church of Scotch Covenanters, followed with a few remarks eulogistic of the courage and religious character of John Brown, and of the results of his invasion.

The Chairman expressed his regrets that the meeting should have been disturbed, more especially as he noticed among that class men of standing, wealth and honesty, and thanked Mr. Pillsbury for the efficient aid he had rendered with the police.

The assemblage then dispersed, a part cheering for Brown, and a part for the Union and the Constitution.

HOW TO SAVE THE UNION.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—HOW TO DO IT, AND HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The New Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, was crowded last evening, on the occasion of Henry Ward Beecher's lecture before the Young Men's Pitts Association, on "How to save the Union."

Mr. Beecher said he proposed to discuss this evening, in a plain and practical manner with a real earnest wish to promote the welfare of the public, some of the questions which now are moving men's minds, stirring their feelings, and tending to stir their passions. It was the peculiar genius of this country's institutions to extract the danger from excitement by giving it the fullest liberty of expression. We can regulate a free, open excitement; it brings everything to the skin and the air makes it healthy. Nations are half as much in danger of blowing up as of rotting down; it is not open violence, but incipient and insidious corruption that is dangerous. Decay begins at the sills. He was not one of those who thought there was any special peril betiding our land, more than belongs to every national existence. He was not scared, nor alarmed, nor startled, nor even uneasy, yet some were all of these. They desire to have a different state of things, and to discuss the means to that end. Discussions educate the public mind. He would try and review some of those reasons which make it worth our while to labor for the safety and welfare of our country under its present form of government. It was awkward even to make this statement soberly, or to argue this question. The question as to how this Union should be saved sounded much like a desire to enumerate the reasons why a man should live instead of committing suicide. [Laughter.] It seemed strange for a prosperous man, in good health, with good prospects, fine income, surrounded by blessings of all kinds, to set apart days to give reasons why he should not die! Such a course would excite something more than surprise—it seemed scarcely less than ridiculous. More than three-quarters of a century had passed since the foundation of the confederacy. Had our institutions discovered defects vital to civil order? Have our harvests failed? Our prosperity ebbed? Are we falling asunder? Is the ship stranded, and plank after plank falling away, that we are called to this distressing and sepulchral calculation? We are wealthy—socially, morally, and literally; never so much diffused information—so much reading—so many books to read. To be sure, the fire had cut off a full supply of religious books, which carried a Gospel warranted not to disturb the peace or frighten anybody. [Applause.] Strange conflagration in a place so unused to fire and conflagration. [Laughter.] But, let us have a doctor, and have a stethoscopical examination of our patient—the Union. Look at its heart—Religion; does that beat regularly, or is there ossification? It is regular and full of health. Sound the lungs—Intelligence; that is that by which the nation breathes; the upper and the lower lobes—schools and colleges—both these are healthy. Examine the digestive functions—Business; is there any dyspepsia?—a roar of digestion satisfies you that the national stomach is like a mill, working night and day. Sound the nervous system—fiscal, pecuniary and monetary affairs; everything is prosperous there. The sands of life have not quite run out yet—[laughter]—the golden sands are flowing incessantly. What is the matter with this much-nursed patient? Why do we have prescriptions, and inquiries after health? Why is the notary sent for to make the national will? Since so many men were busily occupied; since it had become a staple of daily reading; since meetings were held of our prominent citizens—wise! oh, how wise; since there existed this period of dreadful prosperity, alarm, and welfare, he would take heed and stick to the general theme.

If for no other reason than the accomplishment of our destiny, the Union should be perpetuated. Let us consider the capaciousness of our wide nationality. This nation should go on linking State to State westward. Such empires as this in extent there have been, but their diverse elements were centrifugal forces. Here the forces should be centripetal. In spite of the wanton intensity with which we conduct local discussions, the destiny of this nation shall be fulfilled.

The unity of our land must be preserved, for the sake of the days that are past. He claimed the past as part of his heritage. Every step in our progress has been worthy of the majesty of our beginning. It was as one who had received a stately aloe transmitted from a foreign land—its blossom would be all the more precious for its unfruitful years.

The preservation of this Union was demanded likewise for the sake of the religious freedom, which has achieved so much, and which is destined to achieve so much more if it be not cut short. When the ancients betrayed Athens, they cast their balls at the Acropolis, and the Parthenon was a magazine, and the devastation of war despoiled the world of that fair fabric. Since then the world had learned in war to spare art. Rome, in the days of her mortal struggle, had enemies who would not harm the Vatican or St. Peter's—the proud dome towered over the beleaguered city like some guardian power, and, therefore, stood for future ages the works of Michael Angelo, the triumphs of the Church, and the graceful symbols of Raphael. How much more are the pictures sacred when they are living religious forces; not shadowy pictures, but mighty agencies—the sublime pictures of religious freedom lighting to general purity. When we become careless of this glory; when the altar-fires are extinguished and their decorations effaced, then shall we be lost indeed. Let the sublime light of liberty of conscience be darkened, and the light of the Church extinguished, and the disruption of this Union would be certain.

Some of our institutions contain treasures of secular liberty nowhere else so largely realized except in this land. We are in danger of forgetting how beneficent are the institutions under which we live. Our foundations of civil society and family ties among the whole people are such as cannot be found anywhere. It is an experiment which we have begun to work out—we have but begun it. Our perpetuity as a nation is needed to show what God meant by this nation as much as when he planted us. We must ascertain the simple capacity of the nation and Government to sustain the ignoble tendency of man—if there is buoyancy enough to sustain it. It is a question of capacity, of intelligence against ignorance, of Liberty against Slavery. We must have union for the sake of newer States. They need the help and moral sustenance of freer States. There are States growing up in danger of being chocked up with dirt, and they need our shovels to rescue them from this peril of living burial. When men spoke of disunion, as far as he was concerned, and as all were concerned, if they chose to break away and go off, we should stand stronger for it. When we carry orphans over the snow—if they are satisfied to jump off our backs—we walk easier. [Laughter.] But, looking at the justice of God's cause, we cannot afford to drop our burden. If there be a part of the nation in danger of insanity, threatening to secede, we should treat them as children, using argument persuasion—force, if necessary—saying "Stand still; wait till you are calm and we will reason the thing, for God has made us custodians of the law." We cannot discharge our duty without meeting the responsibility of the building up of every State in this confederacy. We cannot permit any disruption in this brotherhood. We must not permit it. [Applause.] Since it is a part of religious duty itself, loving the law of the land, and to carry out the teaching of the Gospel, Christianity and Patriotism, they had a right to save the Union, and exercise this right in the good old-fashioned colonial way, without destruction of sex or sect, or order and class, or clergy and laity. [Applause.] It was an unpropitious sign to see a citizen marked out as a lawyer, merchant, and parson. All were citizens alike.

He would also show them how they could *not* preserve the Union. They never would do it by blinding intelligent men, or hoodwinking them—by cabals, caucuses, collusion or deceit, or selfish intrigues by miserable, venomous insects. He would make the declaration broad, that anything purporting to be for the salvation of this Union must be broad as the Union itself, and stand high above suspicion of meanness and fraud. *The movement must be maintained so as to include the whole land.* No movement could be for the benefit of this land that was one-sided or calculated to further some party complications. The love we bear our country should be deep, sensitive, religious, and repugnant to this miserable indifference of politicians, who take measures to save the Union that would inevitably damn it.

Still less must the Union movement undergo the suspicion of being merely a basis for commercial interests. [Applause.] He would be glad of the commercial prosperity of the country; but miserable, craving, commercial interests should not be allowed to eclipse the general sense of the people. The office of saving the Union is too often found to begin at the banks, and custom-houses, and stores. The safety of the Union must not be made a matter of politics and selfishness. [Applause.] If the question was the commercial superiority of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York or Boston, let them put that in the resolutions.

No movement of patriotism to preserve the Union must allow itself to be suspected of ignoring any of those fundamental ideas on which this Union has been built up. The great doctrine of human liberty must be treated as paramount. No movement can command respect that lies under the suspicion of winking at institutions that change our laws and constitutions. There are two ways that our Constitution can be changed: one mode is by the ordinary method of voting, and the other the judicial construction put upon it by our Courts. A silent revolution is thus going on, and has progressed already very far. There is such a thing as slow poison, and if there ever was a patriot that had taken it, and was dying of it, it was the Constitution of this land. There is chronic assassination going on. Whenever people learn to despise Courts, it is an unhappy time; yet it often occurs that people must despise a Court in order to maintain their self-respect. [Applause.] He would not be a man who would not abhor a Jeffreys. He must respect every man's right to lie, even, as far as the law is concerned; we must respect the liberty of discussion, although it might be a mildewed breath to us, and to all who are most dear to us; but all men would acquit themselves in such a way as to exhibit a love for this Union, because it is a land of freedom.

No movement can save the country and preserve this Union which undertakes to limit the fullest liberty of speech and of the Press, and of the fullest freedom of discussion. He remembered when to speak the commonest word on behalf of liberty was to be suspected. There was no Union worth saving if, when a man spoke his honest sentiments he was to be punished for it. He would rather be punished by the forms of law than by the penalties of public sentiment. No country was worth a thought, or prayer, or struggle, in which the penalty of free thought was social proscription. In almost half of this country we had liberty, and we would see to it that this unspeakable privilege should become universal.

No movement for Union can become beneficent that does not recognize the inevitable superiority of freedom of Slavery—of liberty over bondage. There have been defenders of the doctrine that the power of this Union is to protect the weakness of a certain section of this country, resulting from its own peculiar institutions. The State shall bear the responsibility of their own institutions—the general government is not an Insurance Company, to insure States against loss or damage from their local institutions. [Applause.] Virginia is to be protected, and if seventeen men undertake to subdue that State, there ought to be a United States army there; but every State, like a tub, ought to stand on its own bottom—they should not be invaded. The moral character of an invidual man should not prevent him from condemning his act, when he thought he was misguided; but if no man was a good man but him who made no mistakes, we should all of us stand a very poor chance. But if the State has demoralizing institutions, schools die out, churches moulder and decay, that is their own lookout. We in convectical Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and New-York, are willing to take our own institutions and insure ourselves. It is because Slavery has sucked its milk from the Government breast, and not from its own kind, that it has prospered.

No invidious distinctions, disfranchising men because of their convictions could be tolerated in an effort to save the Union. The true Republican doctrine is, strike everybody's robe from him, put him up in plain democratic simplicity, let him say what he thinks and call him no hard names People talk as if a lawyer had a better right to save the Union than a Congregationalist minister. They had just as good a right to be wise or foolish as anybody else. The true Union-saver believed in the fundamental doctrines of human rights, that lay at the very foundation of this nation, and placed these great truths on their banners. Disunion will not be threatened by sober men at the anvil, the loom, the shop, from the pulpit, the bench, or the forum—it will come from the plantations, not from the farm of liberty, but from the other side. It would be every citizens duty to prevent secession. No State had a right to secede, and all were bound to maintain the Union intact. As there was truth in prophecy, power in religion, vitality in liberty, Missouri would fall into freedom's ranks; Kentucky would come next, Virginia next, perhaps Maryland next. The child was born that would see the day when forty or fifty States would be united on this soil, and every one of them a Free State, and not one human being be held in bondage in all this land. May God speed the day! [Continued applause, during which Mr. Beecher retired.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Rev. Dr. Gurley Elected Chaplain of the Senate.

Disunion Speech of Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, in the House.

TWO INEFFECTUAL VOTES FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Senate, to-day, made quick work of their session, and, after electing Dr. Gurley Chaplain, and appointing Messrs. Mason, Davis, Fitch, Collamer and Doolittle a Committee to investigate the Harper's Ferry affair, adjourned over until Monday, when, if the Senate be full, the President again promises them his message. The prospect is, however, that a number of Senators, in view of there being nothing for them to do, will be absent from the Capital on Monday.

It is understood that the Senate Caucus had a lively time this morning, trying to rearrange their Committees, the first arrangement not being satisfactory. Matters still remain unsettled. The subject of appointing a Printer has not yet been broached.

After Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) had concluded a speech which elicited much applause from the galleries, but which seemed most uninteresting to the Republican side of the House, Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, (Dem.,) got the floor, by previous arrangement, and delivered an address which was listened to with attention by all parties. He reviewed the history of the much misunderstood Missouri Compromise Bill, and corrected the popular error that Missouri was admitted as a State under that bill. She came in under the proclamation of the President of the United States. Northern members, by whose votes the Compromise was passed afterwards voted against her admission under the bill Mr. Crawford asked, if it were a compromise, whether the North did not violate it the same hour in which it was adopted? He reviewed also all the charges made against the South, of bad faith towards the North. His speech was well delivered and well received.

To break the monotony of debate, two ballots were had prior to adjournment, Messrs. Haskin, Swartz and Hickman voting for Sherman. These votes were received with applause in the galleries, but they surprised no one on the floor, as it was well understood they would vote for Sherman whenever their votes would elect. As Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) has arrived and is voting, Mr. Sherman still lacks four votes of a majority. Can he get them? Briggs, Reynolds and Clark, of New-York, and H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, are the four still regarded as doubtful. The Republicans entertain some hope of securing these gentlemen. Otherwise they make no calculation on any election without the plurality rule. When the four members named clearly define their positions, the country will know the chances for an organization.

Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) who feels indignant at being placed in a false position by the *Tribune*, denies that he will ever vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker, though he will sustain a plurality rule when opposition to it becomes factious.

Lieut. R. C. Duval was yesterday dismissed from the Navy by Court Martial, and the sentence has been approved by the President. Lieut. Duval is a native of North Carolina. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals till the 27th inst. for the issue of any portion or the whole of the three millions in Treasury notes in exchange for gold, under the authority of the acts of December, 1857, and March, 1859.

The Democratic Senators held a Caucus this morning further to consider the arrangement of the Standing Committees. Mr. Toombs is understood to have advocated the restoration of Mr. Douglas as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, but no vote was taken on that point, as Mr. Toombs stood alone in the Caucus entertaining that desire. Mr. Green will doubtless continue Chairman of the Committee. Messrs. Pugh and Douglas were not in the Caucus.

Minister Yancey, on his return from South America, was made the bearer of a magnificent gold snuff-box, studded with diamonds, worth $5,000, from Gen. Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation, as a mark of his personal regard to Ex-Commissioner Bowlin, of the Paraguay Expedition, who is not yet aware of the present.

Senator Hamlin's chamber was entered at an early hour this morning and two gold watches and some cash stolen without his being wakened.

Mr. Letcher, the Governor elect of Virginia, is among the recent arrivals here.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Vice-President announced the Committee on Mr. Mason's resolution, adopted yesterday, which consists of Messrs. Mason, Davis, Collamer, Fitch and Doolittle.

Mr. Pugh submitted a resolution, which lies over, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act for the organization of the Territorial Governments of New-Mexico and Utah as requires all laws passed by those Territories to be submitted to Congress for approval or rejection.

The Charleston *Courier* says, it is reported that Senator Hammond has expressed the intention of resigning his seat at the close of the present session of Congress. He has been prevented attending at Washington by indisposition.

Mr. Mallery gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to regulate and increase the pay of the Navy.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

On the first ballot there was no choice, but on the second Rev. Dr. Gurley was elected, receiving 35 votes out of 50.

Several petitions were presented, when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that the courtesy he extended to others, at all times, he was resolved to exact for himself at every hazard, and, therefore, last evening be had a right to expect the courtesy of an adjournment, as he then did not wish to address the House. He repeated what he then said, that the man who indorsed Helper's book, containing as it did insurrectionary sentiments, and intended as it was to sow the seeds of discord, strife, and civil war, was not fit to be a Speaker or Member of this House. The gentleman from Virginia (Millson) the other day went further, and said that such a man was not fit to live. Yet the Republicans received the remark as mute as fishes, and as gentle as lambs, and they must regard this observation from him not as a menace, but as a sober truth. He had been served with a notice from the Republican side, that they were determined not to listen to any further remarks from him. For this he did not care. He would tell them, however, that the country holds its breath in suspense to catch the slightest word which falls from the lips of gentlemen present here. This Union had been threatened. He occupied the position of armed neutrality. He was not a Northern man. He had no sympathy and very little good feeling for the North. He was bound to it by no ties whatever except by the strongest of all ties—a common language and a common country. Least of all was he a Northern man with Southern principles. He was a United States man, with United States principles. He was for giving to the South all that belonged to it—the Fugitive Slave law, the right to Slavery in the territories, and whatever rights the Constitution confers. Our fathers made the compact and he would yield to it not a grudging, but ready obedience in all its parts. [Applause.] He was not a Pro-Slavery or non-Pro-Slavery man, but had a serene indifference on the subject. He thought he occupied the constitutional ground of our fathers, in whose days the people were animated by patriotism, and had not, as some have now, an Anti-Slavery God, an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery Constitution. He avowed himself a Western man by birth, sentiment and education, while at the same time avowing himself a Constitutional man. He said Mr. Corwin had been detailed to lead the forlorn hope of the Republicans, and to be shot down at the Malakoff he could not conquer. The next census would show that the Valley of the Mississippi have a majority of the people of the country, who would have to administer the Government for the benefit of all. The people had lent themselves too long to the North to make cause against Slavery and help to fight for their Northern masters, who, if successful with Seward or any other Republican, would divide the spoils among themselves. If they would not listen to the voice of patriotism, let them be governed by self-respect—let them lay aside their fanaticism and be Western sectionalists. He despised as much the servility to the North as they could servility to the South. He came now to speak of a painful and difficult subject—disunion—which had become as familiar as the most ordinary word of salutation. There was not a day but what they heard the croaking of the raven, and the mournful and dirge-like wail. He would tell gentlemen that the doctrines of Seward, Hale, Chase, and the New-York *Tribune*, are those of a majority of the people of the North, and of a minority in the West. There was in one column of the Cincinnati *Commercial* more showing the Republican sentiment in Ohio than in a thousand speeches of Mr. Corwin, who, he said with respect, does not only not represent the Republicans of that State, but was not a leader nor a respectable follower. [Laughter.] He proceeded to argue that there was great and imminent danger of a disruption of this Union, but there are few men North or South who desire it, while others are reckless whether it comes or not. He would not concede that the leaders of the Republican Party are actuated by honest and conscientious motives in their opposition to Slavery. In the early days of Abolitionism it might have been so, but not now. It was now for political mastery, and was used now as the political algebra of the day, to make out disunion. He declared in the course of his remarks, that he was against disunion now and forever. He held to "one Union, one Constitution, one destiny," which could not be fulfilled except as a united people, and by the immediate, total, unconditional destruction of the sectional and Anti-Slavery Republican Party. [Applause.]

Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that, till a choice be made for Speaker, the House will proceed to vote at one o'clock three times, after which no further vote shall be taken. His object was that gentlemen should not be surprised by a vote in their absence, and that they could retire afterwards satisfied that no further vote would be taken.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, (Dem.,) who held the floor, said that friends around him objected.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said unless they adopt some such resolution a vote might be sprung on them at any time, to the detriment of the Democrats, some of whom might be absent. The advantage might be taken, and would be justifiable by Parliamentary tactics.

Mr. Crawford said he regarded Mr. Sherman as an exponent of the Republican and sectional party, and as such, would hold him up to the country. The North look on Slavery as a wrong, and the South consider it in accordance with Divine teachings. How can we compromise it? The question has been settled more than half a dozen times within the last forty years, and yet Anti-Slavery sentiments were never so strong as they are to-day. On the other hand, Pro-Slavery sentiments South were never more powerful than now. The whole matter resolved itself into the question of Slavery and Disunion or no Slavery and Union. His position, and that of his constituents, was taken. The position of the North was also taken, and there was no mistaking it. It has been said that the South has committed aggressions and violated compromises. He denied that the South had violated the rights of the North from the foundation of the Government until now, either by tariffs or bounties upon fish, navigation laws, or on Slavery. He proceeded to reply to Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) who had said that the South had violated compromises, after having received the benefits on their side of the bargain. This statement Mr. Crawford disputed. For the first thirty years of the organization of the Government, there was no aggression even on the part of the North in regard to the territorial organization. There was no effort to extend the principles of the Wilmot proviso in the organization of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and other new States, and exclude Slavery. He called on Mr. Hickman to explain what he meant by the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Hickman—I meant to say that by the Compromise of 1820, Slavery was excluded from all the Territories North of thirty-six thirty. It was not to go there from thenceforward forever, but that compromise having been entered into for the purpose of getting Missouri into the Union as a State, the benefits arising from that compromise were destroyed by the subsequent legislation of 1850 and 1854.

Mr. Crawford—I had expected as much from the gentleman, and knew he was wholly uninformed in reference to this question, and that his people were wholly uninformed. In 1820, for the first time in the history of the Government, after thirty years of uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property in the territories, when Missouri came forward asking to be permitted to form a constitution and come into the Union as a State, what was proposed? That the restriction of Slavery should be the condition of admission. This was the first aggression, and it came from the North, not the South. Then Congress refused to admit Missouri, under the Compromise, although Slavery had existed there sixteen years, and it was not admitted until afterwards. Mr. Crawford proceeded to give a history of the events succeeding the adoption of the Missouri restriction, showing that the North had been the aggressor. Under present circumstances his people believed the Union cannot be preserved. He was proud of the Northern Democrats who had stood by the Constitution, but he would tell them they were powerless against the great Republican party. He alluded to Helper as a Southern traitor, and a poor miserable wretch who was driven from the place of his nativity to seek refuge among the sacred observers of compacts in the North. The South had no fears regarding Slavery. It was an institution that could not be disturbed by such a book as that of Helper's, even with Seward's recommendation. He said John Brown expected help from the North, but while they had the will they had not the courage. He quoted Senator Wilson's remarks in regard to the Union-saving meetings at the North being of no earthly account, and read an extract from a speech at one of those meetings, by Caleb Cushing, who spoke of the hate to the South entertained by the Republicans.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that every other man, except the one who uttered it, knew it to be false.

Mr. Crawford replied that the remark was applauded by the meeting. He went on to state what were the objects of the Republican Party—the exclusion of Slavery from the new Territories, its abolition in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of the inter-State Slave-trade, and, in their own language, "to put this Government permanently on the side of Freedom." They also propose to reorganize the Judiciary. Mr. Beecher said he would preach the same doctrines in Virginia as in Massachusetts, but why did not he come there and do it?

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, (Rep.)—Because liberty of speech is denied in the South.

Mr. Crawford—We not only deny liberty of speech, but personal liberty, to such men—he would be swung higher than Haman. It was the sentiment of every Democrat on this floor from Georgia, that they never would submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President. [Applause and hisses.]

Mr. Kilgore—How do you propose to prevent it?

Mr. Crawford—That will be for us to determine. We do not propose to give our enemies information as to what we will do. My people talk about equality; for myself, I declare I am for independence now and forever.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

Mr. Clemens asked him to give way to a vote for Speaker.

Mr. Bonham did so.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result:

Sherman	110	Gilmer	22
Bocock	85	Scattering	9

Necessary to a choice, 114.

Mr. Bonham had the floor. He gave way to Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) who proposed another vote, and that the House then adjourn, saying that Mr. Bonham would have the floor to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the House proceeded to another vote, with the following result.

Sherman	110	Gilmer	18
Bocock	85	Scattering	13

Necessary to a choice, 114. Adjourned.

The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Sherman—Messrs. Charles F. Adams, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Burrows, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Case, Carter, Colfax, Conklin, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Francis W. Kellogg, Kenyon, Kilgore, De Witt C. Leach, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Milward, Morehead, Morrill, Ed. Joy Morris, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Pratt, Rice, Christopher Robinson, Royce, Scranton, Schwarts, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, William Stewart, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader, C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood and Woodruff.

For Mr. Bocock—Messrs. Allen, Thomas L. Anderson, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Burch, Burnett, John B. Clark, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, James Craig, Burton Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Reuben Davis, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, John T. Harris, Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Charles D. Martin, Elbert S. Martin, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Sydenham, Moore, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, James C. Robinson, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, William Smith, Stevenson, James A. Stewart, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson and Wright.

For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. William C. Anderson, Boteler, Bouligny, Brabson, Briggs, Bristow, H. Winter Davis, Etheridge, J. Morrison Harris, Hatton, Hill, James M. Leach, Nelson, Olin, Quarles, William N. H. Smith, Stokes, Vance and Webster.

For Mr. Phelps—Mr. Bocock.

For Mr. Adrain—Mr. Reynolds.

For Mr. Reynolds—Messrs. Clark, of New-York, and Davis, of Indiana.

For Mr. Briggs—Mr. Gilmer.

For Mr. Boteler—Messrs. Adams, Hardman, Mallory, Maynard, and Moore, of Kentucky.

For Mr. McQueen—Mr. Pugh.

For Mr. Davis, (of Indiana,)—Messrs. Adrain and Riggs.

The Prospects of the Session.

THE SPEAKERSHIP—SPEECH OF HON. GARNETT B. ADRAIN—POLICY OF THE REPUBLICANS—POSITION OF MR. BOTELER OF VIRGINIA—THE SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.

The ballot, to-day, satisfied not only the Republicans, but all parties, that there can be no election of Speaker by a majority vote of the House. The result, thus far, has been to demonstrate the fact that Mr. Sherman lacks six votes of enough to elevate him to the Speakership, and until some gentleman is willing to change front, further balloting seems to be quite as unnecessary as speechifying is unprofitable. Indeed it became a matter of grave consideration to-day, in the House, what would be the best manner of "killing time." The Republicans insisted on repeating the ballot over and over, each call of the roll occupying thirty minutes. The Democrats thought this would be a most uninteresting proceeding unless there was some result to be arrived at, and, therefore, preferred continuing the debate. Mr. Miles suggested that the Democracy had now the Republican Party on trial before the country, and it was desirable to proceed with the prosecution. Mr. Clark insisted on a vote upon his "Impending" resolution prior to the election of Speaker. If this be his purpose, he need not become impatient, as it will be some time before the latter event will take place.

The speech, yesterday, of Hon. G. B. Adrain, of New-Jersey, was bold, lucid and conservative, though he was scorchingly severe upon the Federal Administration. Among other things he alluded to a supposed attempt to influence his vote during the last Congress, when, just before taking an important vote, a high functionary of the Government approached him, at his seat, and assured him that the Cabinet had that day determined to send a near relative of Mr. A.'s on a foreign mission. Mr. McRae, of Mississippi, obtained the floor, and having called Mr. Adrain to the stand to "answer," was taken completely "off at the knees" by the New-Jersey member, who, after answering fully, returned the compliment by asking another question, which took the Ex-Governor so aback, that his declaration of unfairness was greeted with laughter from all parts of the hall. Mr. McRae's speech, however, was a fine effort, underlaid with a vein of infinite good humor.

The Republicans, I understand, will strictly adhere to their policy of silence, and will persistently vote against all motions to adjourn. They are in no hurry to organize, although they do not mean to be placed in a position to be held responsible for the delay. Under no possible circumstances will they abandon their present standard-bearer, nor has their confidence in his final success in the least abated.

Mr. Maynard has abandoned all hope of a vote on his resolution declaring the oldest member of the body temporary Chairman. It was offered in good faith, with a view to arresting the disorder which now characterizes the proceedings of the House, and which, under general parliamentary law, cannot be prevented.

The position of Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, seems not to be understood by the country, nor by his own immediate constituents. Although voting for Mr. Gilmer, he stands ready to vote for Mr. Bocock, or any other conservative Democrat, when his vote will elect him. In this determination, I understand, Mr. Boteler does not stand alone among the Southern Opposition. On the other hand, at least four of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are ready to vote for Mr. Sherman when their votes will secure his triumph.

The Senate held their first executive session to-day, and considered several appointments submitted by the President. Though concluding to postpone the delivery of his Message for a few days longer, lest he be considered precipitate, yet I am assured this evening, by a member of the Cabinet, that it will go to Congress in a very few days, whether there is an organization or not. Yesterday was the day fixed upon, but an anxiety to hear from Mexico first induced a postponement. The nomination of Minister Mason's successor, it is understood, will be made this week, but who the lucky one will be I have not been able to ascertain.

INDEPENDENT.

From Another Correspondent.

IMPROVED TEMPER OF THE HOUSE—TREATMENT OF THE ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRATS—MR. BRIGGS, OF NEW-YORK—THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE PARKER—PRESIDENTIAL.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.

There was a visible and very marked improvement in the temper of the House to-day, several hearty bursts of laughter being elicited at various points, and the whole tone of the speeches made on both sides having less acerbity than heretofore. It cannot be said that the Republicans have, as yet, shown any disposition to abandon Sherman, but they talk much less confidently of a speedy election. As matters now are, they can poll but 110 votes, leaving six more necessary to a choice, and it becomes more certain every ballot that but three of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats will coalesce with the supporters of Sherman. These three are Haskin, of New-York, and Swartz and Hickman, of Pennsylvania, the consideration for their support being, as alleged, that the Republicans shall take up John W. Forney for Clerk, and give the printing to Bowles, of Massachusetts, who is understood to have a private understanding on the subject with Mr. Cornelius Wendell. It was thought at first that the five other Anti-Lecompton men might be induced to vote for the plurality rule, but this anticipation decreases daily, and all the combination-mongers are at sea again. To-day the vote for Speaker showed the Republican strength for Sherman on the floor to be 108, the regular Democratic vote for Bocock, 86, the Southern Opposition, voting for John A. Gilmer, 22, while the eight Anti-Lecompton members interchanged with each other the compliment of a single vote each—Clark, of New-York, voting for Adrain, of New-Jersey, Adrain duly reciprocating the favor, and so on with the remaining six.

It is complained of the Administration, even by its warmest supporters, that due concessions have not been made to the Anti-Lecompton and Southern Opposition influences here at work. The President seems to insist on absolute submission, after all power to enforce such laws has passed away; and his more moderate supporters, wh[illegible] ing now a dead issue, its bitterness might [illegible], begin to despair. All reports that a reconciliation had been, or was likely to be, patched up between Judge Douglas and the White House are utterly without foundation, though there was probably some ground for the belief that Robert J. Walker earnestly desired some such compromise to be made. Judge Douglas maintains the position which he has always held, that he and his friends *need* no reconciliation with the Administration, his and their course being to sustain the Democratic Party and its candidates, wholly irrespective of any Executive dictation or request.

The evil effects of spurring a willing horse too sharply, have been shown in the refusal of George Briggs of New-York to vote with the Republican majority. Mr. Briggs complains that a line of threatening was adopted towards him which made resistance a duty, and to-day he voted with the South Americans for Gilmer, a position from which it is not his intention to retreat. Had a different policy been adopted towards this gentleman, he might possibly have been gained over to the Sherman side. As things are, he has announced that under no circumstances will he vote for the Republican candidate.

The nomination of Judge Amasa J. Parker to the vacant New-York United States District-Attorneyship, which was confirmed to-day in the Senate, is regarded on all hands as an indication that the regular Democratic organization of New-York State will be sustained at Charleston. Politicians here, however, are so much occupied with the Speakership that no local struggles can receive any attention, and the Mayoralty election in your City appears to have made as little impression as an election of the same character held in any Western or Southern town. It seems understood to have been a municipal and not a political contest, all strictly party-lines having been abandoned in the effort to secure an honest and able administration of City affairs.

As to Presidential prospects, they are so shifting as to almost require a special telegraph to contradict each rumor set afloat by the friends and advocates of various interests. Secretary Cobb, however, is the Southern candidate at present most talked of, but numbers still seem to think that John C. Breckinridge will eventually be the choice of this section. The friends of Judge Douglas rejoice in the assurance that their candidate has already carried every District in the State of Ohio—seventeen Districts having instructed in his favor, and the four others having appointed Douglas men. It is claimed, moreover, that the Ohio State Convention, which meets on the 5th of January next, will appoint four Douglas Delegates at Large, and also give instructions that the vote of the State shall be cast as an unit in his favor. Mr. Douglas has also carried a majority of the Indiana delegation, so that the unit rule will give him the full State vote—the Brights, John L. Robinson, Voorhies, Willard and McDonald, who were opposed to him, having each been defeated in their own counties.

The Douglas interest also reckon confidently that every Northwestern State will instruct in the "Little Giant's" favor—thus giving him 65 votes, which, with 41 votes from the New-England States, 7 from New-Jersey, 3 from Delaware, 9 from Missouri and 8 from Marlend, will be a pretty safe and large capital with which to enter the Charleston Convention. They also claim that Douglas will be the second choice of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina—in fact, that, quite as probably as not, he may be the first choice of the last-named State. Personally, Mr. Douglas appears to have quite recovered his health, and will resume his seat in the Senate either on the first fine day, or whenever any emergency demanding his presence may arise. He is a little pulled down by his late severe illness, but his spirits are excellent, and his constitution appears to have received no injury. When the Holidays arrive, he purposes paying a visit to New-York, where his friends will doubtless receive him with enthusiasm.

There will be little done in the ball-giving line, in this city, until after the Holidays, the only evening reception, of late, having been that given by Secretary Cass, last week. There are indications that the real alarm and exasperation of the South, produced by the Harper's Ferry inroad and its attendant circumstances, are beginning to subside. The Southern members talk more rationally on the subject than at first, and appear to be receiving a truer impression of Northern sentiment. The Union demonstrations are doing good, and will tend to allay whatever doubt or excitement still exists.

ATTITUDE OF THE PARTIES—THE SPEECH OF SICKLES—HIS SEAT—RESIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1859.

The Republican chiefs appear very confident of their destiny, but to-day some indications were thrown out that Sherman may be dropped by them on account of his unlucky indorsement of Helper's book. On the floor of the House this afternoon might be noticed Senators Charles Sumner, looking well and hearty; Henry Wilson, Foote of Vermont and John P. Hale, all apparently busy manipulating certain refractory members of the populas body; while Mr. Thurlow Weed stalked round the corresponding tables, outside the bar, supervising everything with an eye of a general, and occasionally working his forefinger to good advantage in persuasive discourse with some weak political brother, tempted to commit sin by the allurements now freely offered on all sides.

The Administration men, with a compact force of ninety-one, and two more votes in reserve if that number will elect, calmly await the march of events, and seemingly rely on a masterly inactivity as the best means for scaring the Southern oppositionists into a return to their natural allegiance. The President only is anxious to prevent the election of a *non-committal* man. He desires that the Speaker shall either be a Republican pure and simple—and the more aggravated the type the better it will suit; or a Democrat, on whose party-shield no bar-sinister of rebellious heresy can be supposed or suspected to rest.

The Southern Opposition members have to all appearance but twenty-three votes; nevertheless, Etheridge, of Tennessee, to-day astonished and rather shook all political calculations by announcing that his wing of the Opposition could get thirty-five votes for their candidate at any moment when such a vote would prove decisive.

As to the Anti-Lecompton men, little definite can be learned as yet, though there are good grounds for believing that Horace F. Clark will not, under any circumstances, or by any subterfuge, give a vote likely to place a Republican Speaker in the Chair. He and his friends declare that they will *not* vote for an Administration man, since the Administration has defied and attempted to crush them; that they do *not* think the Southern Opposition, with but twenty-three positive votes, should attempt to extort submission from an organization of one hundred Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton Democrats; and that, in their view, some man of Democratic proclivities should be taken up, who is not tied to the Administration as a regular party nominee, nor opposed publicly to the course of the Administration by any act of direct hostility. There are but a very few men meeting these positive and negative requirements in the House—the most prominent being Hon. Thomas J. Barr, of New-York, who is a Democrat of unquestioned regularity in principle, though elected on a stump, against a regular nominee of the Democratic organization.

The feature of to-day was the three hours' speech made by Mr. Sickles—due notice of which having been given last night, the galleries, as might have been expected, were to-day thronged with a curious audience, in which the female element of the city had an unusually large representation. When the clerk called the House to order at 12 o'clock M., the attendance of members was very slim—so slim, indeed, taking into consideration the general excitement of this "crisis," as to argue a predisposition in certain quarters to give Mr. Sickles the cold shoulder. Most of the members present read newspapers or letters during the oration, chatted together or walked about—in fact, any and every employment was resorted to by a very large majority of the House, to signify indifference both to the speaker and his sentiments.

Against this apathy or ill-concealed hostility, it was very difficult for a speaker to struggle—each sentence falling on unresponsive ears, and not eliciting the least demonstration of applause or attention, except some slight clapping from the masculine gallery when Mr. S. resumed his seat. On the whole, it was a very painful and impressive sight—one not cheerfully to be witnessed a second time, and an experiment which it would seem to require nerves of iron and eyes of granite in any orator to repeat. There were undoubtedly good points of elocution in the address, but the rustling of folding and unfolding newspapers, the buzz of conversation and the calls for messengers, made the whole lose its effect on the ear.

From this and other indications, there can be little doubt that the claims of A. J. Williamson, who is here to contest Mr. Sickles' seat, will receive a fair and rather partial consideration on the first roll-call after the House has been organized. Mr. Williamson has been industrious in the collection of evidence, and has now prepared a case for submission, in which he hopes to be able to prove that three hundred and twenty fraudulent votes were cast for Mr. Sickles, whose final apparent majority over the contestant only amounted to one hundred and twenty-five, or thereabouts. This would give Williamson an actual majority of two hundred; and, judging from what can everywhere be heard, the House will not be sorry to find itself relieved of a man who can no longer be useful to any side. The Republicans will press for Williamson's reception actively, and the Democrats will probably do no more than contend that the District should be sent back for reelection. Serious complaints are made against the Clerk of the House in this case for having failed to read the full return made by the New-York Secretary of State, as to the Third Congressional District. There was a protest appended, under legal advice, to the regular return; but of this no notice was taken by the Clerk when calling the roll for an informal organization. The chances appear to be at present that the strength of Williamson's case will carry him through.

There is a general impression here that the chances in favor of Judge Douglas are decreasing. The fury of Harper's Ferry inclining the Southerners to be extreme in their demands for a strait-laced conservative Democrat. This may all be as represented, and yet should the South find that it can do no better—should the Republicans, for instance, carry an extreme man like Sherman for Speaker—why then it would seem every way likely that Judge Douglas may be taken up by all sections of the Democracy as a compromise candidate, and the only one able to carry with him any large accessions of Northern sentiment. Nevertheless the prospects of John C. Breckinridge are also favorably noticed, while Mr. Hunter has fallen temporarily into the background—perhaps only to be reproduced at the right moment with fifteen States going solid for his nomination.

The President is in good health, but looks worried and nervous under the daily agitation of the Speakership. It is felt that the Republican leaders here have embarked in a course which, if carried out at all, must be carried out with a high hand, and by all the agencies of warfare which the Speakership would place at their disposal. Hostile Committees would be appointed to ransack every nook and corner of the public service. Contracts would undergo confession on the rack, and Congressional thumbscrews would be ruthlessly applied to every one connected with the Administration who might present any similitude of having grown suddenly rich. It is but due to the President to say that not even his worst enemy believes that *he* would have anything personally to fear from these processes, but much annoyance, if nothing worse, might ensue to many of his friends, and this, of course, would be a calamity to the party. Hon. John Cochrane appears very active in advocating Mr. Buchanan's wishes, and to a great extent may be regarded as the President's mouthpiece. He is largely talked of for the Speakership, and a much worse choice could easily be made. To give a rumor for what it is worth—a rumor pervading all circles and gatherings, everywhere believed and yet nowhere directly authenticated—it is confidently whispered that a reconciliation is now in progress between the President and Judge Douglas, the main mover in the matter—as the principals refused to come together—being Robert J. Walker, who is now in this city, largely engaged in professional duties connected with the Court of Claims, but also having some hours to devote to public matters, which he has occupied in the manner indicated. It is thought that the Speakership will be the rallying-point on which Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton men may be again brought together.

One good indication here of returning calmness to the South is the general indignation expressed by Southern men against the course of the New-York *Herald* in collecting and republishing in the most attractive and startling form, all the political incendiarism which could be rummaged up by an industrious antiquary in the Northern curiosity shop. It is by the misrepresentations of the *Herald* more than from any other cause that Southerners have been induced to take so false and detrimental a view of Northern public sentiment; but the matter is now beginning to be understood, and a wide-spread belief is growing that the *Herald* is now only carrying out surreptitiously the policy which it publicly initiated when it entered the lists in 1856 as the standard bearer of John C. Fremont.

As a significant indication of the course which the next Charleston Democratic Convention intends to adopt with reference to any contesting delegates who may come before it, the resolution unanimously passed by the Democratic National Committee, at their meeting last Wednesday, deserves to be quoted. Some discussion having arisen as to the prospect of a contest in New-York State, and one member citing the attempt to seize the recent State Convention at Syracuse by main force and intimidation,—it was then proposed and carried, "That the Chairman and Secretaries of this (the National Democratic) Committee be requested to engage a suitable hall in the city of Charleston, in which to hold the Democratic National Convention, and to issue *tickets of admission to the delegates to said Convention, du'y appointed by the regular Democratic State organizations of the party in the States respectively*, and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary for the assembling and holding of said Convention." This is looked upon as settling finally any prospect of division in New-York, and may be regarded as making certain that any bolting or bogus delegations will be summarily disposed of. Collector Schell, who is here at present, is understood to be the author of the sentence italicised, and the words, "appointed by the regular," and so forth, are of undoubted importance, in view of the clamor raised in certain quarters to have the Delegates "elected" by Congressional Districts.

The hotels here are full, but not excessively crowded at present. The weather has taken an auspicious turn, and so soon as the question of Speakership is over, the social festivities of the season will commence in good earnest. Mr. Gregory, an Irish member of Parliament, is staying at Willard's, but goes South in a few days on a tour of observation and enjoyment. He is member for Galway, and has been here, it is said, to promote the interests of the Galway and New-York Steamship Company with the Post-office Department.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

The Vice-President's Election to the Senate of the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.

The Vice-President's star is a lucky and shining one. It is high up in the political heavens, and likely for some time to remain there. The Bayard of the Kentucky and the Southern Democracy, as was generally anticipated months ago, is to step from the presiding Chair of the Senate, on the 4th of March, 1861, to the no less honored seat of John J. Crittenden. Young, gifted, accomplished, the favorite and idol of his political and personal friends, he has a Senatorial career before him, during which, like his venerable, but to the last vigorous, predecessor, he can say and do much for his whole country. His natural sympathies and propensities all lean to the side of a high-toned and comprehensive patriotism. If he would follow the ingenuous, liberal, and expansive impulses of his own noble heart and nature, no man, by his eloquence, his presence, and his *prestige*, could more magnetise and fascinate the young men of the land, or more enlist the enthusiasm of the great majority of his fellow citizens at home and his countrymen at large. Ardent and ambitious, he has already won most extraordinary laurels for one of his age, and he will still press onward and upward. If his past is not altogether secure and glorious, in the eye of impartial History, he can, if he will it, make his future completely so.

Though only 38, he has, since 1851, served as Representative in two Congresses, received the offer of a Ministerial appointment to the Court of Madrid, been elevated by the Constitutional voice of the American people to the Vice-Presidency, and is, to-day, the Legislative choice of Democratic Kentucky to represent her in the Senate of the United States, as a fit successor of Clay and Crittenden! All these honors Major Breckinridge has received and worn with singular grace and modesty, since his gallant services to Gen. Pillow and the country during the Mexican war. For all he is indebted to the Democratic Party. The Major, I must say, has hitherto shown something of the thorough-going and well-calculating partisan. Otherwise, perhaps, he would not have been so honored.

You know he brought all his eloquence and influence to bear for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He did so on the ground that the former measure had been tried and found wanting, and that the latter was the only one which could insure national peace about Slavery, take it out and keep it out of Federal party politics, and consign it forever after to the people of the several States and Territories. From the passage of that act to the election of himself and Mr. Buchanan, he urged its general ratification as a finality, closing the matter, as a Federal one, for all time. And he claimed the Democracy's success in 1856 as the triumph of Popular Sovereignty, pure and simple, to be faithfully carried out.

Yet we saw him, in the Summer of 1858, assume to doff, or try to doff, his Vice-Presidential robes, and condescend to take the stump to make Kentuckians believe that the Administration was all right on "Lecompton," and, by virtue of its official and officious violation of its own pledges, deserving of the increased confidence of honest Kentucky Democrats! As indirectly and directly, impliedly and positively, identified with the most repulsive feature of this Administration, with a policy most antagonistic to the domestic Sovereignty principle of the Nebraska bill, Vice-President Breckinridge hardly merits, as yet, the national admiration and attachment which some of his friends are bespeaking for him, and which his talents, if not prostituted to mere party, would entitle him sooner or later to receive.

On the "Territorial question" it is reported that he is practically, if not theoretically, as much of a would-be non-interventionist as Judge Douglas himself. His Senatorial election, over all competitors and aspirants, is claimed by some to be a Douglas triumph. This may be open to doubt. Joshua F. Bell, the "Opposition's" nominee for the Senatorship, is held to be more of a Pro-Lecompton and Anti-Popular Sovereignty man than Mr. Breckinridge ever was or will be. But, in my opinion, Mr. Bell, last Summer, took no more extreme ground for Federal interference than did sometimes the Major's home organ, the Lexington *Statesman*. It seemed then to be substantially agreed on all party hands in Kentucky that adequate Federal protection was to be given "according to the necessity of the case." The special followers of Bell differed from those of the honorable Major—if and where they herein differed at all—as to the time when the necessity might arise for intervention by any or all the Federal Departments. They all appeared to me to be for more or less intervention, if and when needed.

At all events, the Vice-President, it is held, is henceforth to all practical and all party intentents and purposes a Douglas man, opposed to any more agitation of the Territorial question by Congress, and to any more Federal interference. No "necessity of the case," in his reputed opinion, will ever arrive. His motto now, and ever has been, No more Federal action or agitation. Congress is powerless over the whole subject, except for mischief. He regards the Territorial question as purely and entirely speculative, which has served the purposes of party long enough, and is henceforth to be ignored and scouted by all national, practical men everywhere. Slavery at Washington should be tabooed. This would seem to be the more current impression of the Vice-President's present and future position. Doubtless his inclinations are this way. Will he act them out?

I trust the sequel will prove this impression to be well founded; and that his rather suspicious and uncertain past, as viewed by many here and elsewhere, is no indication at all of his future. It is hardly thought now that he will allow his name, in any contingency, to be presented to the Charleston Convention. Anyhow, he has no further present claim upon his Kentucky friends. He can afford to wait till 1864 for a Presidential recognition. Meanwhile, the Senate is to be his sphere. He will be one of its brightest ornaments and most useful members if he shall have a mind to be.

A man of his reputation, ability, self-respect, dignity, individuality, and presence, ought to rise above party dictation, to resist the sectional tendencies of the would-be ruling spirits of his party, to cut a figure more imposing than the puppet of party machinery. Nature designed him for something higher and nobler; and I believe he will yet prove true to himself. If he will assert his manhood, and follow his own impulses, as has and does his predecessor, no man, four years hence, will stand before the nation with more acceptance and *éclat*, than our chivalrous Kentuckian, the present Vice-President of the United States.

PONTIAC.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Steam, Locomotive, Marine and Agricultural Machinery, Improved Iron, &c.

The slip, or motion without propulsion, of well-proportioned screws and paddle-wheels, is about the same. That of the *Great Eastern's* screw and paddle was about 12 per cent. In some of our coasting and lake propellers the slip of the screw is 40 per cent., and sometimes 60 per cent. Excessive slip is caused by inadequate propelling surface in proportion to the power. Too large a screw would not allow revolutions enough to work the engine economically. Too small a screw would create unnecessary motion, friction, and wear and tear; in this case the increase of slip is in a greater ratio than the increase of engine power, so that the evils are augmented as higher speed is attempted. Slip is also caused by bad proportions of screw, which merely disturb the water without getting a *hold* against it, and which thrash the water into foam, mixing it with air, and thereby giving it less resistance to the thrust of the screw.

Superheating steam is estimated to save about 10 per cent. of fuel, from the mere fact of superheating. The larger saving often observed is caused by the thorough conversion of the spray and water passing out of the boiler with the steam, into steam—*i. e.*, the complete evaporation of the water. Another associated economy arises from mixing common wet steam with perfectly dry or superheated steam. The latter appears to make dry steam of the former, considerably increasing its pressure, and uses in the operation a smaller amount of fuel than would be required to produce the same result under a boiler. When steam is cut off, and begins to expand in a cylinder, it begins to condense if a high external temperature is not applied. Superheating by supplying this heat, prevents condensation. This, and the thorough evaporation of water, are stated by some authorities to constitute the entire value of the superheating process.

Locomotive Tires will wear twice, and often thrice the usual time, by being set upon some elastic substance, which is interposed between them and the periphery of the wheel. Mr. Griggs, Local Superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad, places blocks of wood an inch thick between the tire and the wheel. W. B. Adams has placed wheels upon the Eastern Counties Railway (England) with steel springs inside the tires, for a similar purpose. Both these plans work well. Not only the wheels, but the rails and track, generally are benefited in like proportion.

The Great Eastern, according to the London *Times*, requires many alterations. Her funnels are found to be too small for proper draft. Steam jets will be introduced to increase the velocity of the current through them. The paddle-wheels are too low in the water when the ship is fully laden. The screw engines are a bad job. The deck leaks fearfully, and a new one is proposed. But the state of the hydraulic art in England is shown by the *Times'* remark, that donkey pumps for filling boilers are "most objectionable," and that pumps must be attached to the main engine. In this country the latter method would be considered absurd.

Fastening the joints of railway rails has been the subject of more patents than any other item of way or machinery, and a perfectly satisfactory result is not yet attained. The fault in this country is mostly in the rail itself, its shape preventing any adequate fastening from *getting hold*. With a deep, well-shaped rail, the principles of the fish-joint are the best—*i. e.*, two plates of iron placed on each side the vertical web of the rail, between its head and foot, so as to form, in fact, two more vertical webs. How to hold these plates laterally in place is a vexed question. The top and bottom tables of the rail hold them vertically, and give the joint its stiffness. One of the best plans of fastening in the splices, or fish pieces, is to make them hook upon the foot of the rail, or upon a chair under the rail, and then to extend them laterally so that the splices as well as the chair shall rest on the sleeper. Then as the rail settles with the load the whole joint tightens of itself, since the parts of the splices resting on the sleeper cannot settle till the parts between the head and foot of the rail have been pried or forced firmly into their places.

Steam agriculture having been pretty thoroughly tried in England, the best machinery for propelling plows and other tools, for that country at least, is believed to be a locomotive running on a very wide track. Permanent but light and cheap rails are laid down, say 40 feet apart, and a sort of bridge on wheels is extended between them, a small locomotive engine at one end propelling the whole mass forward, and at the same time moving machinery on the bridge which drives the various breaking, planting and cutting or reaping instruments, which are fitted on in their turn. A considerable quantity of machinery is thus saved, the same wheels and power answering for all. And the ground itself is not touched by the wheels. Other plans, however,—traction engines, stationary engines, drawing implements by ropes, &c.,—are found cheaper than animal power.

Steeled or case-hardened iron, by the process of Messrs. Dodds & Son, of Rotherham, England, is coming into considerable and very successful use abroad, for rails, and for the bearing surfaces of machinery. The outside of the iron is converted into steel from ⅛ to ¼ inch deep, by a process much cheaper than the well-known plan of case-hardening generally adopted for fine work. The cost of steeling one ton of rails is only $6 25, and their estimated wear is three times that of iron rails of the same weight, and costing in England $40 a ton. The saving on one hundred miles of double track would be, at this estimate, nearly half a million dollars during the life of a case-hardened rail. The practice, thus far, fulfills the promise of the inventors. Some of these rails have already lain near the London Bridge station at London, under the passage of more than one hundred trains per day, for three years, and have not measurably worn down. Nor does the steel peel off from the iron, as is generally the case where iron and steel are rolled or forged together.

The valve motion of a steam-engine—*i. e.*, the apparatus for distributing steam to and letting it out of the cylinder—is proved to be capable of saving 25 per cent. of fuel, or of wasting twice that amount, compared with the common "lap-valve"—according to the functions it performs. If it gives a small and slow opening, at the wrong time, and does not give a free, rapid and maintained exhaust, it will waste much of the useful pressure of the fresh steam, and use the remaining pressure of the waste steam in holding back the engine. It is the lungs of the engine, and their disease is a fatal malady. The Corliss cut-off, or valve gear, and its various infringements and modifications, is the best known for slow-moving engines, but it is not quick enough for locomotives. For the latter purpose the greatest variety in the time of cut-off is required, together with the utmost possible simplicity; for numerous and delicate parts will not stand hard usage and rapid motion. Many attempts at rotary valves have been made. A new valve, by Thos. Goodrum, of Providence, embodies this principle, and performs all the functions of a perfect valve motion. Its durability has not yet been tested. The rotary motion, if simply carried out, has a great advantage over the reciprocating motion, since it is all the time in one direction, and is not liable to "lost motion" by wear, or to the lack and inaccuracy of fast-moving reciprocating parts.

Iron-side ships-of-war, according to the English Admiralty experiments, will not stand cannon-shot as well as wooden sides. Nor will steel answer much better. At 200 yards three 68-pound shots would smash the iron or steel into small fragments.

An American Apple-Frolic.—That wherein we are about to hasten to the revel awaits us at the door, once and again to be a wagon devoted to drudgery, now a triumphal car for beauty. Raised only a couple of inches from the snow, a capsize cannot be dangerous; it will accommodate six, eight, nay more persons, for in this cold season the damsels will not object to the additional warmth resulting from close stowage; and then the situation has its charm, whereon silence is discreet. Thick buffalo robes, dressed by painted Indians, amid the Rocky Mountains, and huge skins, trophies of our own prowess in New-England forests, are thickly piled above more homely straw. The horses, decorated with gay ribbons, paw the ground impatently, anticipating the panting rapture of swift motion, and toss their heads that they may be gladdened by the tinkling of the bells. So from the house issue the damsels in a somewhat cumbersome attire, in warm calashes, whence flash such eyes—ah me! it is dangerous to look too earnestly on them; let us rather with tender solicitude aid in ensconcing them amid the furs, like gems in a casket, covering them up so that nought remains visible but their fair faces peeping out from their warm covert. Frequent are the admonitions of the careful elders clustered in the porch, designed to moderate the boisterousness of "us youth" accompanying; many the injunctions to the rustic Phaeton to restrain his ardor, and be heedful of their tender darlings; hearty the responsive vows of that daring youth as he takes his seat, attired somewhat like Crusoe, in shaggy coat, a foxskin cap, with brush gracefully pendent over his left ear, and crimson leggings. He seizes the whip, uselessly symbolical of his functions, for at a slight agitation of the reins the horses bound suddenly forward amid the pretty alarm of the maidens, and fond farewells to the old folks, as though they were bound to the Pole. The anxious parents watch us as we whirl from the yard into outer space, avoiding with nice dexterity collision on the one hand with the Scylla of the haystacks, or on the other a lapse into the slippery Charybdis of the pond. As we vanish from the dim eyes murmuring broken blessings on the happy travelers, they retreat to the snug repose of their elbow-chairs beside the blazing fire, recalling pensively the joys of their own youth, or relapsing into the vague reverie of old age, that is rather a dreamy consciousness of well-being than any determinate thought.—*Once a Week.*

Harriet Martineau on Modern Dress.—Do the petticoats of our time serve as anything but a mask to the human form—a perversion of human proportions? A woman on a sofa looks like a child popping up from a haycock. A girl in the dance looks like the Dutch tumbler that was a favorite toy in my infancy. The fit is so the reverse of accurate as to be like a silly hoax—a masquerade without wit: while, at the same time, it is not an easy fit. The prodigious weight of the modern petticoat, and the difficulty of getting it all into the waistband, creates a necessity for compressing and loading the waist in a way most injurious to health. Under a rational method of dress the waist should suffer neither weight nor pressure—nothing more than the girdle which brings the garment into form and folds. As to the convenience of the hooped skirts, only ask the women themselves, who are always in danger from fire, or wind, or water, or carriage-wheels, or rails, or pails, or nails, or, in short, everything they encounter. Ask the husbands, fathers, or brothers, and hear how they like being cut with the steel frame when they enter a gate with a lady, or being driven into a corner of the pew at church, or to the outside of the coach, for want of room. As for the children—how many have been swept off pathways, or foot-bridges, or steamboat decks by the pitiless crinoline, or hoops of some unconscious walking balloon! More children have been killed, however, by the extension of the absurd petticoat fashion to them. For many months past, it has been a rare thing to see a child under the tunic age duly clothed. The petticoats are merely for show; and the actual clothing, from the waist downwards, is nothing more than thin cotton drawers and socks, leaving a bare space between. For older boys there is a great improvement in dress—the tunic and loose trousers being preferable in every way to the stiff mannish tailed coat and tight trowsers of half a century ago. But the younger children are at present scarcely clothed at all, below the arms; and the blue legs of childhood are a painful sight, whether in a beggar boy or a citizen's son.

The Dancing Malady in Germany.—A few months after the dancing malady of 1374 had made its appearance at Aix-la-Chapelle, it broke out at Cologne, where the number of those possessed amounted to more than five hundred, and about the same time at Metz, the streets of which place are said to have been filled with eleven hundred dancers. Peasants left their plows, mechanics their workshops, housewives their domestic duties, to join the wild revels, and this rich commercial city became the scene of the most ruinous disorder. Secret desires were excited, and but too often found opportunities for wild enjoyment; and numerous beggars, stimulated by vice and misery, availed themselves of this new complaint to gain a temporary livelihood. Girls and boys quitted their parents, and servants their masters, to amuse themselves at the dances of those possessed, and greedily imbibed the poison of mental infection. Above a hundred unmarried women were seen raving about in consecrated and unconsecrated places, and the consequences were soon perceived. Gangs of idle vagabonds, who understood how to imitate to the life the gestures and convulsions of those really affected, roved from place to place seeking maintenance and adventures, and thus, wherever they went, spreading this disgusting spasmodic disease like a plague; for in maladies of this kind the susceptible are infected as easily by the appearance as by the reality. At last it was found necessary to drive away these mischievous guests, who were equally inaccessible to the exorcisms of the priests and the remedies of the physicians. It was not, however, until after four months that the Rhenish cities were able to suppress these impostures, which had so alarmingly increased the original evil. In the meantime, when once called into existence, the plague crept on, and found abundant food in the tone of thought which prevailed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and even, though in a minor degree, throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth, causing a permanent disorder of the mind, and exhibiting, in those to whose inhabitants it was a novelty, scenes as strange as they were detestable.

The Edda.—The word *Edda* means "Great-grandmother." What Homer's poetry was to the Greeks, the *Edda* is to the Teutonic tribes of Northern Europe. It is the only vista through which they can obtain a glimpse of the life of their barbaric ancestors two thousand years ago. This picture thus seen is, it is true, somewhat rough and uncouth in its outlines, and almost entirely destitute of the grace and soft beauty which envelope the early existence of the Hellenic races; but it has, nevertheless, great charms of its own, and, all things considered, it is at least equal in an artistic, as well as human point of view, to the latter. Odin, Lord and Thor are in almost every respect far superior personages to the synonymous Jupiter, Juno and Hercules; and the moral lessons inculcated by their and their brethren's deeds and sayings are of a decidedly higher nature than those of the inhabitants of Olympus. Nevertheless, the *Edda* is all but unknown, even in the countries where the descendants of the old Teutonic races dwell; and while every schoolboy in England, Sweden, Norway and Germany knows his Homer and Herodotus by rote, and can tell all about the pugnacity of Achilles and the cunning of Ulysses, there are scarcely any who have ever heard of the wondrous poetic legends of Hermod and Ty, of Freya and Gerda, of Bragi and Idun, the children of song.—*The Bookseller.*

A Donkey Feast.—If horses are eaten, why not donkeys? The Greeks ate donkeys, and we must suppose they had their reasons for it. Has any modern stomach been courageous enough to try it? Yes, the experiment has at least been made once. Dr. John Beddoe, of Clifton, sends me the following statement: "Several years ago, I entertained six or eight medical students with a dinner, at which the *pièce de résistance* was nothing else than the hind leg of a donkey which had been sacrificed to a physiological experiment. One or two of my guests were in the secret; to the rest I represented the meat to be part of a fawn. They all partook of it, and 'even asked for more.' In flavor and appearance it most resembled mutton, but though young, it was far from tender; and I did not care to repeat the experiment, to which I had been instigated partly by a passage in an Arabian tale, in which one of two gastronomic disputants, in reply to a commendation of a shoulder of lamb, is made to say, 'You know nothing; what say you to the neck of a young ass carefully roasted?'" Although Dr. Beddoe does not report very favorably of the tenderness, his guests found the meat sufficiently appetising, since they "asked for more."—*Lewes' Physiology of Common Life.*

FROM NEBRASKA.

Sixth Session of the Nebraska Legislature—Organization of both Branches thereof—Gov. Black's Message—Scenes and Incidents pertaining to the Organization—News from the Gold Mines of Nebraska—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

On yesterday the sixth Session of our Territorial Legislature assembled here. The Council (or what is familiarly termed in the Eastern States the Senate,) is composed of 13 members, and stands, politically, 10 Democrats to 3 Republicans. This body was elected last year, and "hold over." The House of Representatives is composed of 39 members, whose political cast is 26 Democrats and 13 Republicans. This body is elected annually.

At 2 o'clock yesterday the organization of the Council was effected by the election of E. A. DONELAN, President *pro tem.*, S. A. CURRAN, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*, E. A. ALLEN, Assistant Clerk, and S. COFFMAN, Sergeant-at-Arms, and upon the permanent organization the same officers were elected. The House of Representatives, convening about the same hour as the Council, selected as temporary officers A. J. HANSCOM, Speaker, A. MOORE, Chief Clerk, E. RUST, Assistant Clerk, and S. A. COLEMAN, Sergeant-at-Arms. In the permanent organization S. A. STRICKLAND was elected Speaker, the other officers remaining as in the temporary organization. After dispatching some business, the House having occupied the afternoon in effecting their permanent organization, both branches adjourned.

This morning, in joint convention, the Message of Gov. BLACK was received, occupying some three hours in its delivery. Your correspondent, through the kindness of his Excellency and Private Secretary, obtained in advance of its publication the principal or general features of the generally termed "able document."

The principal theme of study in the aforesaid Message, is the recommendation, at an early day, of preparatory steps to a State organization—a movement, by the way, quite popular among the people at the present time, and one which the Conventions of both the Republican and Democratic Parties recommended in their respective Territorial platforms. Upon this portion of his Message, Gov. BLACK had bestowed more care and attention than any other, and to say it was ably prepared would be but a reiteration of the common sentiment. He argues that the basis of population is not the correct one. I doubt not but that, by a decided vote, both branches will take some steps to ask admission during the coming session of Congress as a State.

The troubles with the Pawnee Indians during the past Summer is another "point" in his Excellency's Message, and it is recommended that a joint resolution or memorial to Congress be passed to liquidate the debt incurred in the chastisement of these thieving rascals, and your correspondent having had some experience in the "tented field," under our valorous (Republican) Maj.-Gen. THAYER in the aforesaid campaign, and one, by the way, not only of practical good to the settlers, but sanctioned by our excellent Governor, he, too, joins the "forlorn hope" that Congress will not only pay us liberally for our service, but give each of us at least 160 acres of bounty land away among the deserts of the great West.

The Governor also recommends that the lands of non-residents be taxed higher in proportion than other property, or, more explicitly, that real estate bear the burden of taxation, and that a bounty of some description be offered settlers for growing timber. I am rather inclined to doubt whether his recommendation in this respect will be as carefully heeded as he desires, or, indeed, as a mass of the *bona fide* settlers require.

The re-modeling of our civil and criminal code, to some extent, is also recommended, and a system of hiring out our convicts to other States, to work for their board, we having no penitentiary in the Territory, and a few persons desirous of seeking a boarding-place therein, under request of our Courts. A number of other minor recommendations are suggested, and I herewith transmit the message.

To attempt to portray the scenes and incidents attendant upon the organization would be impossible. For each office within the gift of both branches of the General Assembly, there were a baker's dozen of applicants, and the seizing of members' coats, the presentation of each one's claims, from Chief Clerks to Messengers, just a few hours prior to the organization, was really amusing; and to run the gauntlet of these office-seekers required considerable experience in steamboat arrivals at your docks. Then came the final announcement of the caucuses, and the long faces and bitter curses of disappointed ones—not forgetting the political consignment to oblivion of such members as happened to prove treacherous to their promises. It was a sad comedy, taking it altogether.

A few moments since I conversed with an intelligent gentleman just from the embryo Territory of Jefferson—the gold-mining district of Nebraska and Kansas. He reports the gold news favorable in the highest degree. The people seem well pleased with their present temporary form of State or Territorial Government, and hope that Congress will take early and immediate steps to secure them a Territorial Government. Duelling was coming into a sort of common practice. The editor of the Rocky Mountain *News* had received a challenge but declined participating in the fun. An immense immigration is anticipated there in the Spring, and all who have left this Fall have only done so with the intention of returning early next season.

Cold weather has set in upon us in earnest. As I now write, the thermometer stands some 12 degrees below zero, and we are getting used to it getting down as low as 16 and 20. Property of all kinds is low.

MORE ANON.

From Arizona and Sonora.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION—MINING DISCOVERIES.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUBAC, Arizona, Thursday, Nov. 24.

We have had an entire cessation of Indian depredations for two weeks past. There appear to be no more marauding parties in the settlements, and their whole force is either concentrated to repel the invasion of their Territory, or they are inspired by fear, and hope to meet with clemency by an appearance of friendliness.

Our advices from Sonora are to the effect that Capt. EWELL had met with complete success in his diplomacy with PESQUIERA. The latter has agreed to permit Capt. STONE and his party to continue his survey, alleging as a reason for his concession that he was desirous of stopping the further shedding of innocent blood—a very sapient conclusion, as he well knew that to order otherwise would involve him in difficulties which would terminate in the overthrow of his Government, and *probably* render the State of Sonora a portion of "Uncle Sam's" dominion. Capt. PORTER celebrated the event by a ball on board the *St. Mary's*, lying in the harbor at Guaymas, and there is general rejoicing among the Americans at the result. It is my impression that the Commission would be content with, and really desired, a different termination of the conference. Their expulsion from Sonora was a clear violation of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and their claim to damages would be quite as valuable as the possession of the public lands to which they are entitled upon the completion of their contract. It is fortunate, however, for the present peace and quiet of Sonora, that PESQUIERA has agreed to let the enterprise proceed without interruption.

Our mining interests are daily becoming more important. The Sonora Exploring and Mining Company have an engine *en route* for the works, which will arrive early next year, and enable the Company to reduce their rich ore in quantities to render it very profitable to shareholders. They continue to get out weekly from five to eight hundred dollars, which is cast into small bars, and affords a convenient circulating medium. Their silver commands a premium of six per cent., and more in the States, and Sonora merchants prefer it to gold. The Cababi Company is also making arrangements to introduce machinery, and commence the work on an extensive scale, and the Union Mining Company, under the management of Col. TITUS, is laboring vigorously for success.

There has recently been discovered in the Sacramento Range of mountains, some 40 miles east of this place, a new, or rather an old silver mine of surpassing richness. It was evidently worked more than a hundred years since, by the Spaniards, and, judging from the immense quantities of cinder found near the old furnace, it must have been worked very extensively. A company has been formed, and will proceed to make the necessary arrangements for the successful development of the mine as speedily as possible. The Pinal scout have as yet done nothing. They are encamped on the San Pedro, and, like old Wilkins Micawber, "are waiting for something to turn up," we suppose. The last that was heard from them, the Pinals were lying in the mountains "round about," watching their movements. Dr. STECK, the Indian Agent, was trying to collect them together, by means of a "*large horn*," to receive the $7,000 worth of presents so munificently voted by the Indian Department to these mule-stealers and woman-scalpers.

CAPT. STONE'S SURVEYING PARTY.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated

TUBAC, A. T., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

Capt. STONE'S Surveying Party starts in a few days for Sonora. Gov. PESQUIERA gave as a reason for complying with the demand of our Government, that "he did it to prevent the effusion of blood." He claims that the demand is unjust, but informs Capt EWELL, the bearer of the demand, that he is not desirous of a conflict with the United States. Capt. STONE'S party will now complete their surveys in accordance with the contract made with JECKER & Co., by Capt. ISHAM.

It is generally believed here that STONE was right in demanding protection from our Government, and that the Administration could do no less than grant it, as the Governor of Sonora gave the party only forty days to leave the country, while our treaty with Mexico allows an American citizen residing in Mexico one year to settle up his business, and during that time guarantees him protection.

Lieut. Col. REEVE has not yet returned from his Apache Expedition; when last heard from he had captured several animals, but had had no fight.

THE AGITATION AT THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA PREPARING TO RETIRE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mr. WHALEY, member from Charleston, introduced the following in the South Carolina House of Representatives on the 12th inst.:

Whereas, Fraternal relations are dissolved between the North and South, the Slaveholding States demanding that the dissolution of the Union be consummated, and this state of affairs will probably render a resort to arms necessary; therefore

Resolved, That the sum of $200,000 be placed at the disposal of the Governor to be used at his discretion, according to the expediency of the times.

A SOUTHERN PLAN FOR PRESERVING THE UNION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have doubtless a good many subscribers in perhaps all the Southern States, and readers still more numerous all over the country. The impression has prevailed, especially since the last Presidential election, that your paper was conducted upon impartial principles; not such as embraced but one idea, but broad and comprehensive, looking to the interests of all the States, and justly appreciating the *rights of property* both North and South. I don't mean to say that you have *changed* your views, but, since the truly lamentable occurrences at Harper's Ferry, the opinion has become prevalent in this direction that you cannot be impartial in addressing yourself to your readers upon *that* subject, or any other involving the "Slavery question."

The people of the United States are, in all probability, just beginning to understand how near they are to the gulf of disunion, and it is not likely they will fail to discover the causes that have operated in bringing them to a crisis so terrible in its results. Upon an impossible issue, the *politicians* have for years been straining every nerve to "divide a house" against itself, and it is but truth to say they have succeeded. In this mad endeavor they have been vigorously assisted by a portion of the Press, and by no single paper more assiduously than the New-York *Tribune*, pronounced in the Senate of the United States, by Hon. W. H. SEWARD, "*to be one of the greatest oracles of truth that ever appeared in the form of a printing press since the days of Faust!*"

The opinion prevails very generally in Maryland that, since the foray into Virginia, the TIMES has not, in speaking of that event, or of its deplorable consequences, treated the subject with that earnest seriousness it is so well calculated to inspire. You have condemned it, certainly, and not for a moment is it to be supposed it met with any countenance at your hands; but in all your remarks a spirit of extenuation has more or less prevaded, while towards the authorities of Virginia, and of her action in the case, you have too frequently permitted ridicule to outweigh the importance of the attempt upon her peace, and shut your ears to anything that looked like complicity with JOHN BROWN on the part of the "higher law" gentlemen of the United States Senate and elsewhere.

Though long looked for, the *crisis* has come at last, and you acknowledge *your* conviction that "the temper of the Southern States is in the highest degree hostile to the preservation of the Union." Convinced of this, your highest duty would seem to be too plain for argument. The "united efforts" of every friend of the Union, you say, "should be put forth" to preserve it. Why? "Because essential to the stability and peace of the Confederacy." But *how* are these efforts to be manifested at the "North?" What are "the friends of the Union" expected to do? If public sentiment is as it should be at the North, and as you say it is, it will be manifested *everywhere* as it has recently been in Philadelphia and Boston, and every man who has a soul in him above the reach of political corruption, and who venerates the Constitution, will "put forth his voice in the noble effort to preserve" it in spirit and truth as it came from the "fathers of the Republic." By public meetings in every city, town and village at the North, let this same patriotic "sentiment" come forth, and let *the people* speak out, in unmistakable tones, that *they* stand by the Union and the Constitution, against the traitors who would destroy both. This is what ought to be done, and done at once. This is the "united effort" which should be made, if the Union is worth preserving for "its conceded advantages to both sections." "Such vast interests as are involved in this issue should not be made the sport of rhetoric, or decided in the heat of passion, or from motives of partisan ambition." If the "conservative sentiment of the people of the Northern States" needs *proof*, let it be found not only in words but deeds. Nobody asks or requires "our Northern brethren" to agree with the South about Slavery, its right or wrong, justice or injustice. Leave *that* "question," in all its bearings, to be determined and settled by the South itself, as to time and circumstances, precisely as it was determined and decided by the North for itself. Let it be the policy and practice of every Northern State to fulfill its obligations under the "Fugitive Slave Law," and let the South have every *right* cheerfully accorded which the Constitution gives her—no more, no less.

"Affection and confidence are the bonds of this Union," and nothing but this can perpetuate it. If these be blotted out, no matter by what agencies, the whole value of the Confederacy is gone, and he is but a madman who talks of *coercion* to keep 15 States *in* the Union whether they will or no.

It's about time that the "Slavery question" was ended. No good has ever come of it, but an immensity of evil. It has served its turn in elevating bad men to political power, and by their influence brought the Union in imminent peril.

W. W. V.

CHESTERTOWN, Kent County, Md., Dec. 13, 1859.

UNION MEETING AT HARTFORD.

SPEECHES OF EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, PROF. ELIOT AND OTHERS—DENUNCIATION OF JOHN BROWN'S INVASION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 14.

A Union meeting was held in this city this evening. It was attended by about 1,000 persons, of whom two-thirds were Democrats. Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents, among whom were Hezekiah Huntington, Esq., Col. Sam. Colt, Col A. G. Hazzard, Hon. E. Clark, Jr., and Prof. Brocklesby.

The meeting was addressed by Prof. Eliot, of Trinity College; Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Wm. J. Hamersley and Wm. W. Eaton, Esqrs.

Mr. SEYMOUR said he was gratified with the response made to the call for this meeting. It was a movement which could not fail to be beneficial. It is a fixed fact that a great proportion of the North are opposed to interfering with States' rights, and to any interference with the rights of the States where Slavery exists. For a long series of years, attacks of a violent character have been made upon the people of the South. The invasion of Virginia is the natural consequence of this. The source from which the invaders received material aid would probably never be brought to light. There is a bad spirit prevailing in the North and elsewhere, and the subject has assumed gigantic proportions. This spirit naturally leads to non-intercourse, and thence to a dissolution of the Union. It should be remembered that the people of the North and South are brothers, bound by cords of love; and when these shall prove to be but as flax in the fire, we may fold the map of the Union, and sing its funeral dirge.

At the close of Mr. SEYMOUR'S speech the following resolutions were read, and subsequently passed:

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of Connecticut, mindful of our duties and obligations to each and every member of this great Confederacy of Sovereign States, and having a just appreciation of the inestimable privileges secured by our constitutional compact, we seize this occasion to renew our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and to manifest our unchangeable regard for the people of our sister States.

Resolved, That we regard with abhorrence and just indignation the recent invasion of the Territory of the "Old Dominion" by a lawless and reckless band of traitors and felons, as an undisguised and open attempt to destroy the peace and quiet of the whole country, a wanton assault upon the sovereignty of Virginia, and a wicked attempt to incite a servile insurrection with all its horrors; and that we deny fellowship with that class of men who apologize for the acts of the piratical band and enroll its murderous leader among the ranks of Christian martyrs.

Resolved, That while in a true spirit of brotherhood we announce to the people of the South the unalterable determination of Connecticut to stand by the Constitution and all its compromises, and to assert and maintain the rights of the States at all hazards and under all circumstances, we have a right to demand in return that the same generous confidence should govern our Southern brethren which they have heretofore extended to the true men of the North.

Resolved, That the Union of the States under the Constitution is of too inestimable a value to be imperiled by the wild spirit of fanatical zealots, and the time has arrived when that numerous class of citizens who are not accustomed to participate in public movements should unite with all lovers of the Union in demonstrating that the true feeling of the North is in favor of a reëstablishment of that mutual good-fellowship which once characterized, and should ever distinguish the American people.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Abolitionists is at war with the very objects announced by the framers of the Federal Constitution, who set forth in the preamble thereto that said Constitution was framed, among other objects for the purpose of establishing a more perfect union and insuring domestic tranquillity.

Resolved, That we profoundly venerate and fondly cherish the Constitution of the United States as the noblest monument of human wisdom; that we are resolved to carry out in sincerity and truth all its requirements and obligations, and that at all times, under all circumstances, and in every place, we will maintain its just and salutary provisions and vindicate its authority.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. THOMAS T. FISHER, a Republican, desired to offer some resolutions virtually covering the same ground as the others, with an additional one referring to the outrages in Kansas. This created great confusion in the hall, the Democrats insisting that they should not be read, greeting Mr. FISHER with hisses, while others cheered.

Mr. FISHER finally gave up the attempt to read his resolutions, when quiet was again restored.

Prof. ELIOT was then introduced and addressed the meeting, speaking for about an hour. He said he believed in toleration, and expressed his confidence in the patriotic sentiments of the masses, North and South, to insure the perpetuity of the Union.

Postmaster HAMERSLEY was the next speaker. He attributed the whole disturbance in the country to the Abolitionists. He was a foe to all who entertain Abolition sentiments. They had better take care of the negro here than attempt to ameliorate the condition of the blacks at the South. He desired the success of any party opposed to Abolitionism, and in favor of the Union. The ballot-box was the place to put fanaticism down.

WM. W. EATON Esq., followed. He denounced the invasion of Harper's Ferry. He wished it to go out to the country that the people of Connecticut h[illegible] sympathy with traitors and murderers.

Col. A. G. HAZZARD then made a few patriotic [illegible]marks, when the meeting adjourned.

PROPOSED DEMAND UPON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

It is time that our Government assumed some action in regard to the people in the British Provinces of Canada, in relation to our domestic security and tranquillity.

We have a right to demand of the British Government that the good neighborhood of her Canadian Provinces shall be maintained. We should demand that it should cease to be the hot-bed of conspiracies against the Constitution and Union of the States, and the refuge of stolen negroes and of traitors and murderers of the people of the States.

We should make it the subject of grave complaint that meetings are held in Canada comprising negro thieves and treasonable Abolitionists, including subjects of her Majesty's Government, both black and white, for the purpose of inciting insurrection in our Southern States, and with the view of subverting our Government. And after invading one of our States, seizing upon public and private property, and murdering our peaceful and unoffending citizens, and then flying for refuge after defeat, back to her Majesty's Provinces of Canada for protection. It is well known that BROWN held his treasonable convention at Chatham, in Canada, composed to a large extent of British subjects, who aided in the formation of a Constitution of a Provisional Government, to be enforced in subversion of the existing Government of the United States; and which they signed, and coöperated in the treasonable attempts to put it in force. The man named KAGI, appointed under the proposed Provisional Government as Secretary of State, was present at the Convention in Canada, and a subject of her Majesty. The most active agents in the treason against the peace and union of the States, in the recent invasion, were English Abolitionists, such as FORBES, KAGI, REALFE and others. No sooner had their plan of insurrection failed, than those of the conspirators who survived the expedition sought safety by flight to Canada—among whom have been FREDERICK DOUGLASS, FORBES, Dr. HOWE and others, black and white.

By an Iowa journal, it seems that no less than twelve of those present at the insurrection of Harper's Ferry, have sought protection under her Majesty's Government, in her Canadian Provinces.

It is due to good neighborhood, that her Majesty's Government, on due requisition being made by our Government, should promptly deliver up to the authorities of the United States those twelve insurgents, who are guilty of treason and murder. The President of the United States should also sternly demand of the British Government the necessity of her action, not only to deliver up those criminals, but to adopt such measures for the security of good neighborhood, as will prevent her citizens from making treasonable and murderous incursions into the United States for the future.

It should also be demanded of the British Government, that its Canadian Provinces should cease to be the refuge of negroes stolen by abolitionists from the people of the United States. And that, in future, all slaves thus abducted into Canada, shall form not only the subject of just complaint, but payment for their value or their restitution be demanded from her Majesty's Government. Peace and good neighborhood demands this course.

If this subject cannot be reached in any other way, a resolution should be introduced into the Senate of the United States, instructing the Executive to bring the whole subject to the notice of the British Government, through our Minister resident near the Court of St. James, in London.

Before peace can be restored to our distracted country, and the security of the South reassured, we must witness a different state of feeling from that which animates the Northern section of our country, including a considerable portion of the interior of Pennsylvania.

One thing is inevitable, peace and security must be accorded to the South in the maintenance of all her just constitutional rights, and treasonable fanaticism shorn of its power to do evil, or the Union cannot be maintained.

REFUSAL OF THE LEGISLATURE TO PARDON COPPIC.

In the Virginia Senate, Dec. 13, the following action was taken in the case of COPPIC:

Mr. COGHILL, from the Committee of Courts of Justice, made a report adverse to the petition for the commutation of the punishment of EDWIN COPPIC. Subsequently, Mr. COGHILL explained the action of the Committee, and said that the Governor of Virginia had expressed the opinion that, if the Legislature of Virginia would give him the power, he would commute the punishment of COPPIC into penitentiary confinement for life; but the Committee saw no reason for changing the sentence.

Mr. JOHNSON said that the Committee were divided as to the appeal. He was satisfied by the evidence of the Governor, that COPPIC was not so guilty as the other prisoners, as he had been seduced by JOHN BROWN, who made him believe that his whole object was to run away negroes. He thought we should make a discrimination.

Mr. COGHILL said that, while COPPIC might not be so guilty as BROWN, he was guilty, and had been so pronounced by Jury and Court, and the matter had been fully adjudicated and settled. Mr. C. saw not one single ground upon which this petition could properly be based. COPPIC was engaged in open rebellion against slaveholders, which led to their murder. He has been convicted of treason, murder, &c. This is a question of absolute, and not comparative guilt. He (Mr. C.) had the highest respect for the Governor who always discharged his duties with fearless honesty and firmness; still he (Mr. C.) had his own duty to perform, and would do so.

Mr. ISBELL saw no reason for any delay in this matter, after the action of the Courts and the Legislature. Mr. I. saw no difference in the guilt of COPPIC and the other prisoners. The testimony showed that he was one of the most desperate of the insurgents, having himself killed the Mayor of Harper's Ferry with a ball from his Sharpe's rifle. The people of Jefferson were universally in favor of the execution of all the prisoners sentenced to death, and would be shocked by the intelligence of the pardon of any of them. COPPIC is as guilty of murder as any of the convicted.

Mr. THOMAS, of Halifax, had agreed with the Senator from Bedford that it might be politic to temper justice with mercy, especially after the emphatic pledge of the Governor to assume the responsibility of making a discrimination. But a paper had just been put into his hands, containing a letter from COPPIC, which had entirely changed his views, and satisfied him that COPPIC was as guilty as any of the insurgents. Mr. T. read the letter, which was read at BROWN'S funeral, and concluded by saying that he was now entirely opposed to the commutation of COPPIC'S sentence.

Mr. JOHNSON said that had he known the facts of the case as stated by Mr. ISBELL, he never would have entertained the opinion expressed by himself this morning, in favor of commutation. Mr. J., thefore, took pleasure in withdrawing his motion to lay on the table, and in sustaining the Committee's report.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The Extradition Case.

ARGUMENT OF MR. M'KEON—THE DECISION RESERVED.

The case of Dr. SCHILLING was resumed yesterday before Commissioner BETTS.

Mr. MCKEON, for the Government of Wurtemburg, insisted that the papers showed a gross case of forgery; that eighty-seven forged acceptances had been found, as charged by the Government of Wurtemburg, amounting to over 100,000 florins; that the accused counterfeited these while a citizen of Stuttgart, in 1856, and fled from there in January, 1857. To the objection that there was no treaty existing, he replied that the President is the constitutional organ of communication with foreign powers, although the interpretation of the treaty belonged to the Judiciary. Gen. WASHINGTON insisted that every treaty made by the President and Senate, and promulgated, thenceforward became the law of the land. If a Commissioner could examine into the existence of a treaty, he could also examine into the question as to whether two-thirds of the Senate had ratified it—a doctrine which he held could not be maintained. In WHEATON'S *International Law* this arrangement with Wurtemburg was mentioned as one of our treaties: that the treaty with Prussia provided for the surrender of persons charged with forgery and uttering forged documents. It also provided that any of the German States giving their assent to the terms of the treaty should have the benefit of it. President PIERCE issued a proclamation that the Kingdom of Wurtemburg had assented to the provisions of the treaty, and the exchange of the treaty having been proclaimed by the President, the Judiciary was bound by that declaration. It was a political act, which belonged exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Executive. To the point that SCHILLING was not liable to be surrendered because he had declared his intention to become a citizen, he gave the history of the provision in the treaty, (Article 3,) showing that the German States wished to exempt their subjects, and in doing so agreed to exempt citizens of the United States. The word citizen was to be construed in its ordinary sense, and meant a person who had the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, of holding real estate and enjoying all the rights which were conferred by the Naturalization laws. This question of citizenship was discussed at length, and the point that three years had elapsed since the alleged offences were committed, was also replied to. He urged that good faith with these foreign Governments required that we should deliver up offenders against their laws.

Mr. BUCKLEY rejoined at length, and the Commissioner announced that he would give his decision on Saturday morning.

EFFIGY BURNING AT RUTGERS COLLEGE.—A plan was laid among some of the students of Rutgers College, in New-Brunswick, to imitate the Princeton students in burning GREELEY, SEWARD and BROWN in effigy, on the College grounds, at 10 P. M. on Saturday. Some of the town boys, however, got information of the matter, and at the appointed hour, when the students—who were only few in number—assembled at the roll of a drum, they forcibly took possession of the "bodies," and the students dispersed. The rioters then reassembled, and, after three cheers, went home. Only about one-tenth of the students were engaged in the affair. The *News* says the effigy of SEWARD was carefully guarded, carried off in triumph, and burned by the students.—*Newark Daily Advertiser, Dec. 13.*

A young unmarried man named Joshua Stover, who returned from sea, a short time since, to his home in Blueville, Me., eloped last week with his brother's wife to Bath, leaving two children behind to console the bereaved parent.

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OF $83,500 FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES CALLED FOR—THE NAME OF CHATHAM-STREET CHANGED—NEW STAGE ROUTE—CARRIAGE HIRE—WHICH IS THE ORIGINAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, in accordance with a recommendation from the Mayor, adopted a resolution authorizing John Myers to run two stages through Seventy-first-street, from Second-avenue to Central Park, charging five cents for each passenger.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting the draft of an ordinance providing for a further appropriation of $83,500, to meet contingencies of the current year, as follows:

Printing and advertising for Common Council	$45,000
Cleaning streets	25,000
Cleaning Markets	500
Contingencies of the Law Department	8,000
Water-pipes, and laying	5,000
Total	$83,500

It was laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor o changing the name of Chatham-street, from Broadway to East Broadway, to "East Broadway," and directing that it be renumbered under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner. The report was adopted.

Alderman TUOMEY offered a resolution appropria ting $250 for carriage-hire for the Superintendant o Repairs and Supplies. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A petition, asking that the terminus on the Brooklyn side of the ferry from Catharine-street, New-York, be changed from Main-street to Bridge-street, was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Alderman PECK offered a resolution granting permission to James W. Oliver to run three stages from Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth-street, to the skating-pond in the Central Park. It was referred.

Alderman OWENS offered a resolution redistricting the Twenty-first Ward, which elicited considerable debate.

Alderman ADAMS said the idea had got abroad that the Democratic Party relied for success upon such action as this of redistricting the City. He believed the action of this Board, with regard to this matter, and that of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the Registry law, had lost to the Democratic Party a great many votes.

Alderman GENET asked whether Fernando Wood's was the Democratic Party.

Alderman ADAMS—No, Sir!

Alderman GENET—Was Havemeyer's?

Alderman ADAMS—Yes, Sir! Tammany Hall is the Democratic Party. That is my answer. No mongrel for me!

Alderman PECK, in response to similar questions, answered that both WOOD'S and HAVEMEYER'S adherents constituted the Democratic Party. He opposed the resolution.

It was finally adopted—ayes 10, nays 5.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of directing that the partitions be removed from the Governor's Room in the City Hall, without contract, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and appropriating $1,500 therefor, was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK—SHALL THE NAME OF CHATHAM-STREET BE CHANGED?

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday afternoon, a resolution to meet every night except Saturday and Sunday for the remainder of the year was laid over.

A resolution was adopted repealing all the acts of the Common Council which granted permission to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay mains in the City.

A paper from the Board of Aldermen, to change the name of Chatham-street to East Broadway, was opposed by Councilman OTTARSON, and on his motion it was laid on the table.

The resolution to apply to the Legislature for a further issue of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, the interest of which should not exceed $150,000, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution to appropriate $500 for having a portrait painted of Harry Howard for the Governors' Room was indefinitely postponed.

The Board voted $250 to Patrick Gallagher for services as Sergeant-at-Arms to the County Canvassers and Board of Health, and the same amount to Nicholas Slidell for services as Sergeant-at-Arms to this Board. Adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT RETURNS FROM THE SEVENTH AND THIRTEENTH WARDS CANVASSED.

The Board of City Canvassers was in session all day again yesterday.

The returns from the Third and Sixteenth Aldermanic Districts were partially canvassed. A great many clerical errors were found in the former, and several were sent back for correction.

The Canvassers from the Eighth Aldermanic District, who were sent for on Wednesday, appeared before the Board, corrected their returns, and were discharged.

A recess of half an hour was taken, after which the returns from the Tenth Aldermanic District were canvassed, and then the Board took another recess.

At 3 P. M. the afternoon session commenced. A large crowd, and a very rough one, assembled before the doors of the Aldermen's Chamber long before they were opened, and it was with great difficulty that the members of the Board obtained ingress.

The special order was the further consideration of the alleged illegal voting and malfeasance of Canvassers in the Eleventh District of the Seventh Ward and Fourth District of the Thirteenth Ward. The lobby members seemed to be divided into two parties, one of which supported John Russell, the Mozart Hall nominee for Alderman from the Eighth District, and the other Peter Mitchell, the Tammany Hall candidate for the same office. It was stated that all the trouble in relation to the Districts in question was between these two candidates. If these Districts were thrown out, Mitchell would be elected; if they were not thrown out, Russell would be the Alderman elect, with a majority of 90 votes.

As soon as the Chairman had called the Board to order,

Alderman ADAMS asked whether any legal opinion had been received from the District-Attorney with regard to this matter.

Alderman PECK said he had seen the District-Attorney, who had said that it would be impossible for him to furnish an opinion the present afternoon.

Alderman GENET said he had believed the day before, and he believed now, that no legal opinion could be furnished that would disagree with the decision of the Chair, that the Board could not go behind the returns. He read the law from the 4th of Selden, entirely sustaining that decision.

Alderman ADAMS said it was a question for the Board to decide whether it could go behind the returns or not; but there were allegations of fraud in this matter, and if there was any, it should be investigated. He, however, was ready to go on with the canvass of the different districts of the wards in the Eighth Aldermanic District, because he believed the Board could not go behind the returns.

Alderman ADAMS proceeded to read the returns from the districts in question. Several discrepancies were found, and where they existed the figures were altered so that they were made to accord.

This done, Alderman BRADLEY moved that the affidavits in relation to the illegal voting and malfeasance of canvassers in the districts just canvassed be returned to the Alderman of the Eighth, (Alderman ADAMS.)

Alderman ADAMS (in his seat) said they would be placed in the hands of the District-Attorney.

As soon as this matter was decided, most of the lobby-members and Mr. Russell, the successful candidate, who was present, retired. Their stampede and the cheers for Russell which they gave outside in the hall, for a moment interrupted the proceedings of the Board.

The canvass then proceeded quietly. A portion of the returns from the Fifteenth Aldermanic District were canvassed, and several corrections in the returns from other Districts were made, and the Board adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth Aldermanic Districts alone remain to be canvassed. For 12 M., to-day, the further consideration of the motion to throw out some of the returns from the Twenty-second Ward is the special order.

Police Reports.

RECOVERY OF $15,000 WORTH OF STOLEN JEWELRY —AN INGENIOUS PLAN FRUSTRATED.

On Wednesday night Officer Leutz, of the Eighth Precinct, found the door of the jewelry-store of Messrs. Dempsey & Fargis, No. 603 Broadway, open and on entering discovered Joseph H. Bascom, a clerk who slept in the establishment, gagged and bound to his bed. On being released Bascom stated that as he was about to retire he heard a rap at the store door, and on unlocking it three men rushed in, seized him, threw a shawl over his head, and tied him fast and gagged him, while they quieted the two large watch-dogs by administering chloroform to them. The intruders then, he said, secured what jewelry they desired and left. This story did not satisfy Officer Trumbull and Detective Walling, and after questioning Bascom, they decided to arrest him. Mr. Dempsey put Detectives Farley and Eustace on the track of Kenneth Melrose, an intimate friend of Bascom's, whom they found at the jewelry-store of Edward Schwartzenberg, No. 425 Pearl-street, attempting to dispose of $15,000 to $20,000 worth of jewelry. On his arrest he confessed that the property had been taken from the store of Messrs. Dempsey & Fargis, and that he and Bascom had concocted the plot which they so nearly carried out. The two young men were committed, and Schwartzenberg was held as a receiver of stolen goods.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.

Jane McCarthy and Mary Murphy, domestics in the family of Mr. C. D. Meneh, were committed by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of having stolen $38 worth of clothing while the inmates of the house were absent at a funeral.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A COUNTERFEIT BILL.

William Jefferson, according to his statement a barkeeper at No. 94 Chatham-street, is alleged to have offered a counterfeit $2 bill on the State Bank at Newark, in payment for refreshments at the saloon No. 140 Duane-street. Justice OSBORN committed him to answer.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

BARNARD GILMARTIN, one of the workmen injured by the recent accident in the new building at the corner of Broadway and Duane-street, died at the City Hospital yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.... THOMAS MCDERMOTT, engaged in excavating at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, was struck on the head by a stone from a blast, and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held to-day.... ELIZA SWEENY, a domestic at No. 365 Second-street, died yesterday in consequence of injuries received on Wednesday night by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was lighting. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.... A little son of Mrs. REGAN, living at No. 238 Cherry-street, during his mother's absence fell into a tub of water which had been left standing on the floor, and when discovered was dead. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

EXPLOSION OF A PERCUSSION CAP FACTORY—ONE MAN KILLED.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, the percussion cap factory of D. J. GARDSMARK, on Carroll, near Nevins street, and property in vicinity, was severely damaged by the explosion of a small out-building used as a magazine, (where the material for the percussion caps are stored,) and killing instantly a German named ERNEST HYLER—the only person about the premises. His body was literally blown to atoms. The origin of the explosian is unknown, but it is supposed that the deceased had been mixing fulminating powder in a mortar with a pestle, and that he used so much force as to cause friction. The deceased was a single man, 23 years old.

A BANK SWINDLE.—A broker of Corunna named WALLACE, has swindled several brokers and one or two banks of this city, out of various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to three or four thousand dollars, by selling drafts on the People's Bank of New-York, purporting to be drawn by a banking firm in Illinois. The drafts were protested, the firm having no account at the People's Bank. Mr. WALLACE has done considerable business with our bankers heretofore, and has always enjoyed their confidence. His present whereabouts is unknown.—*Detroit Tribune.*

FIRST THROUGH FREIGHT FROM CINCINNATI TO LIVERPOOL.—One hundred boxes of meat were shipped on Saturday, *via* Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Dayton and Michigan, and Grand Trunk Railroads, to Portland, for Liverpool. This is the first shipment under the arrangement made by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company for through freight between Cincinnati and Liverpool. The cars of the Dayton and Michigan Company run direct to Sarnia.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 15.

$1,000	Virginia S. 6s..	93¼	150	N. Y. Central R...	79½
14,000	N. C. State 6s...	97	1950	do..........	79¼
18,000	Missouri S. 6s..	83⅞	1365	do..........	79⅜
5,000	do.......s3	83¾	200	do.......b60	79⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6's, '90....	89⅞	200	do.......s10	79⅜
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B...	92	325	do.......b3	79½
17,000	Erie 2d M. B....	92	1000	do.......b30	79⅜
4,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M	81½	200	do.......s30	79⅜
10,000	LaC.& M. L.G.B	14½	950	do..........	79
20	Bank of Commerce	99½	500	do..........	78⅞
20	Penn. Coal Co.....	83½	50	do.......s15	78¾
5	Pacific M. S. Co....	77¾	300	do.......s30	78¾
10	do..........	77½	50	do.......s30	78⅞
200	Hud. R. R.......b30	42⅝	150	do.......b30	79
100	do.......b30	42⅝	50	do.......b60	79
50	do.......c	42½	50	do.......s60	78¾
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94	20	Erie Railroad......	8¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R..s60	67	50	Harlem R. Pref...	34½
1020	do..........	67¼	53	Stonington R......	70
450	do.......s10	67¼	100	Reading Railroad...	41
100	do.......s15	67¾	200	do..........	40⅞
200	do.......b60	67⅜	200	do.......b60	41
300	Cleve. & Tol. R....	19½	150	Panama R.......	c.135¾
100	do.......s30	19¼	500	Mich. Cen. R.....b30	39½
400	Chic. & R.Island R.	64	50	do.......b30	39⅜
200	do..........	63⅞	50	M. So. & N Ia G. S.	18
11	do..........	63¾	50	do..........	17⅞
100	do.......b10	64	50	Illinois Cen. R....	59¼
100	do.......s15	63⅞	50	do.......b30	59
200	do.......s30	63⅞	100	do.......s10	59

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia S. 6s..	93¼	100	N. Y. Cent. R.snw	78¼
3,000	Missouri S. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........	78¼
10,000	do..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.......b15	78¾
2,000	do..........	[illegible]	400	do..........	78½
3,000	H.R.R. 3d M....	81½	50	do.......s30	78
1,000	L. C. & M.L.G.B.	14	150	do.......b30	78¼
400	Cum. Coal. Pfd. s10	12⅛	400	do.......b10	78
100	Erie Railroad......	8¾	300	do..........	78
200	Chi. & R. I. R.. s30	63⅛	200	do.......s60	77¾
100	do.......b60	63⅝	600	do.......b30	78
650	do..........	63⅞	200	do..........	77⅞
50	Hudson R. R......	42	8	Illinois Cent. R...	59
200	Reading Railroad....	40½	100	do..........	58¾
30	M. S. &N. I. G.S. s10	17¾	150	Gal. & Chi. R....	67
100	Mich. Cent. R.....	39	100	do.......b30	67
100	do.......s10	39	50	do..........	66¾
50	Panama R........	136	100	do.......b30	66¾
50	do.......b5	135⅝	100	do.......s60	66⅝
50	do..........	135½	50	do..........	66⅝
15	do..........	135¾			

THURSDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The announcement from Albany by telegraph to the morning papers of the declaration of the next *February* Dividend on New-York Central Stock in *December* took the Street by surprise, so much so that the dispatch was not fully believed until confirmed by private advices from Albany. The declaration comes about sixty days in advance of the usual season. It is based, of course, on the business of the Road from 1st August last to 31st January next, so that six weeks of traffic is necessarily estimated by the Board of Directors. But there was no difficulty in doing this within very safe bounds to make only Three ₱ cent. out of the best six months of the year, as against Four ₱ cent. out of the corresponding period last season, when the traffic of four of the six months stood as follows:

	1858.	1859.
August	$538,048	$591,920
September	653,873	743,599
October	653,660	720,202
November	600,919	647,000
Total four months	$2,446,000	$2,702,721

The change in the rate of Dividend, therefore, or rather the application of last Summer's rate, on a reduced traffic, to the Winter division on the increased traffic, would seem to be one of policy rather than necessity; and what this may be, or how it was so suddenly arrived at, and so unusually announced sixty days in advance, we are not yet apprized. That the reasons are satisfactory to the whole Board, we are left to infer from current rumor that the decision last night was unanimous. It was not known, or even whispered, at the annual election in the forenoon that the subject would come up before the usual time in February, and to the Bankers of the Company here—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and the Bank of Commerce—the announcement was equally unexpected and incredible until confirmed by telegraph from the Treasurer. The Stock opened at the Broker's Board at 79¼@79½ against 80½ yesterday morning, and then improved to 79¾@79½, but soon fell off again under a heavy pressure of sales through the day, and finally closed 77⅞@78 ₱ cent. The transactions in and out of the Board were not less than 15,000@17,000 shares. The heavy fall of 2@2½ ₱ cent. on so leading a stock as Central was not without a very depressing influence on the general Share list, encouraging additional short contracts in some of the Western Roads at lower figures than we have reported for many weeks. Hudson River and Erie Shares were fairly supported, and so were the State Stocks and most of the Railway Mortgages. The closing quotations on the prominent Road Stocks this afternoon, as compared with yesterday, are:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Central	77⅞	80½	Hudson	41¾	43
Galena	66⅞	67½	Erie	8½	8⅝
Rock Island	63½	64¾	Reading	40½	41½
Illinois Cent.	58½	59¼	Pacific	78	76½
Toledo	19¾	19	Panama	136	135½

The general market left off heavy in the afternoon, though the fall in Central to 78 ₱ cent. brought in some new sellers. Missouri sixes closed 83¾ ₱ cent; Erie Second Mortgages, 92 ₱ cent.; Thirds, 79½ ₱ cent.; and Fourths, 52½ ₱ cent. Hudson Seconds continue to command par. The proposition of the Management is to renew their loan of $2,000,000, due in December of next year, for 25 years, with the further security of a Sinking Fund of $30,000 ₱ annum.

In Money affairs, the chief incident of the day is the proposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to award $3,000,000 new Treasury Bills to the best bidders for the Government—that is, the lowest rate of interest for one year—on the 27th inst., the proceeds to redeem or replace the matured and maturing Bills of 1859, about $1,100,000 of which falls due near the close of this month. The supply of Money, at call, to the Brokers, continues easy, and there is a good inquiry to-day for very prime mercantile paper, at 6@6½ for very short acceptances, and 7 ₱ cent. on the longer dates.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, whose Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, is completed, are now receipting for Flour and Provisions at Cincinnati *direct for Liverpool*; the screw steamers from Portland being employed across the Atlantic. A Bill of Exchange against a shipment of this nature, with the Bill of Lading of the Grand Trunk Company was sold in this market yesterday. The Company have a perpetual lease of the Railway from Montreal to Portland, and are making unusual efforts for the Western trade in Flour, Grain and Provisions destined for New-England; their charges being reduced to the lowest paying scale.

The November traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, is $431,287, against $380,879 same month last year.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, are 186,000; payments, $262,000; balance, this afternoon, $6,073,345.

The suspension of a firm in the Provision trade was announced on 'Change this afternoon but the extent of the embarrassment we were not able to ascertain.

The Park Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₱ cent.

Two of the Savings Banks at St. Louis—the State and Boatmen's—have advanced the money required to make up the sum total to be paid in this City on 1st January, on the faith of the accruing taxes of the State for the present fiscal year, which come in in the course of the month of January.

The following is furnished through Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, of this City, as a statement of the earnings of the Sacramento Valley Railroad during the last three years:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Gross receipts	$177,842 11	$185,108 20	$211,420 55
Operating expenses	91,044 56	82 840 46	96,343 83
Total	$86,797 55	$102,267 74	$115,076 72

From this are to be deducted payments for the ground for dépôt, new track along the levee at Sacramento, and for material on hand and on shipboard not used.....$22,175 17

Net proceeds over and above expenses....$92,901 55

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅜@ ½
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ½
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2 @2¼
Michigan	1 @ —
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Louisiana	⅜@ ½
Mobile	⅜@ ½
Tennessee	1¼@ —
Canada	⅜@ ⅜
Missouri	1¼@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	84	90
120 acre warrants, per acre	70	75
160 acre warrants, per acre	70	75

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	½ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₱ Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	6@7 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@
Five-franc pcs	98@ —	Span. ¼ & 1-16 Pcs.	1 27@ —
		Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty francs	3 85@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-thaler pcs	7 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doub'n.	16 40@16 50
Species	1 06@ —	Patriot Doub'n.	15 70@15 75
Old.Am.HalfDols.	1 04½@—	Gold.—Am. Old	6c.prem.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bremen, from Bremen and Southampton—Mr. W. Teil, lady and daughter; P. Le Dantei and lady, H. Maletta, E. O. Gerbeding, Wm. Schrimpf, W. Amery, Miss H. Sherman, Ed. Gisand, B. Brauweiler, S. St. Losky, Mrs. Boeek and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises.. 11 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 48 | Gov. Island. 0 37 | Hell Gate.... 1 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

Cleared.

Steamers Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkensburgh, Powell, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Charter Oak, Chase, Mobile, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Bellewood, Bush, Mobile, J. A. McGaw; Sir R. Peel, Kowaber, Antwerp, C. Grinnell; Sir R. Peel, (Ham.,) Jurgens, Hamburg, S. E. Ainsinck.

Barks R. A. Allen, Robbins, Savannah, Boyd & Wincken; Golden Era, Thorndike, Valparaiso, W. Bartlett; Ardennes, Babcock, St. Jago, Cuba, H. T. A. R. Webster; Montezuma, Hammond, Port-au-Spain, T. T. Dwight.

Brigs Abby & Elizabeth, Phineas, Madeira, J. F. Dow; S. P. Musson, Vickery, Genoa, Wilson & Brainer; Echo, Rice, Port-au-Prince, ——; Gezusters, (Dutch,) Visser, Amsterdam, cld. 12th inst., Funk & Meinke; Sealark, McFarland, Kingston, Jam., C. & E. J. Peters; Mungo Park, Wood, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Schrs. Endeavor, McDonald, St. John, N. F., C. A. De Wolff; S. A. Falconer, Smith, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Kensington, McDougal, Charleston, C. M. Frye; Eveline, Denison, St. Mark's, ——; C. T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau, Margaret, Henson, Petersburgh, James Hunter; Geo. Davis, Farley, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; B. English, Bliven, Bristol, master.

Sloops F. Brown, Carr, Bristol, master; Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, from Bremen Nov. 26 and Southampton 30, with mdse. and 219 passengers to Gelpeck, Keutgen & Riechel. 8th inst., lat. 48, lon. 34 30, passed a large screw steamship bd. E. The same day, at noon, saw a large paddle-wheel steamship, bd. E. The B. has had strong gales from the westward from the 3d to 6th inst. Arr. off the Battery at 9 P. M.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Powell, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Scotland, (of Hartford,) Francis, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to E. T. Smith, of Hartford, where she is bound; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather; lost foretopgallant mast. No date, lat. 39 40, lon. 70 30, fell in with a ship's boat bottom-up, was painted black; also passed oars and an officer's chair painted yellow, and several pieces of broken boards painted white. The S. brings home the 1st officer and crew of brig J. H. Kent, of Boothlea, Capt. Reed, which vessel sailed from Jacksonville Nov. 11, bound to Kingston, Jam., and on the 20th, at night, weather thick and squally, went ashore on Middle Caicos, and vessel and cargo became a total loss. All hands saved. She was built in 1852 at Boothlea, rated A 2, 177 tons burthen, and owned by Yates, Porterfield & Co., of this City.

Brig Elvira, Clark, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. St. Helena, of Chicago, Ill., Hall, Ardrassan 92 ds., via Fayal, (where she put in for repairs, &c.,) 30 ds., with pig iron to Richard Irvin. The St. Helena previous to putting in at Fayal had experienced heavy weather, during which she lost sails, spars, &c.

Schr. Martha, Lambert, Charleston 6 ds., with rice, cotton, &c., to order. Dec. 11, Cape Hatteras bearing N. 15 miles, took a gale from W. N. W.; split foresail and jib.

Schr. Angler, Bessie, Wareham 5 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Georgianna, (Br.,) Bradford, St. Andrews, N. B., 13 ds., with laths to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Cornwallis, N. S., 14 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Susan, (Br.,) E. Mahon, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster and potatoes to C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Dr. Rogers, Adams, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to J. Boardman & Co.

Schr. Watson Baker, Magathlin, Norfolk, with corn for Boston.

Schr. Prince Leboo, Sturges, Norfolk, with corn for Boston.

Schr. Congress, Mitchell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Joseph Baker, Wilson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ann Gardner, Lober, New-Haven 2 ds., ballast.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Ames, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. H. M. Jenkins, Dodge, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford 4 ds., oil.

Schr. Argo, Smith, Great Egg Harbor 2 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Brig Caroline, Gibbs, Matanzas 14 ds., bd. to Boston, is anchored at Sandy Hook.

WIND—During the day from N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Columbia, for Charleston. Ships Wm. Tell for Havre; Ellen Austin, for Liverpool; Patrick Henry, for London; Bullion, for New-Orleans; Sir Robert Peel, for Antwerp; Louisiana, (Brem.,) for Savannah; Martin Luther, for New-Orleans; James Stewart, ——, Barks J. H Kuhue, for Galveston; A. H. Badger, Cape Town; Elizabeth, Rosario; Rellas, Richmond. Brig Abby, Elizabeth, Madeira, and others.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 15, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh from N. W. Weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 15, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh, N. W. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 15, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Propeller Montgomery passing out. Wind fresh, N. N. W. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 15, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Br. bark Levanter, for Glasgow, passed down at 8:30; ships Endymion and Ellen Austin, for Liverpool, and Brem. ship Louisiana, for Savannah, at 9, ship Harriett & Jessie, for San Francisco, and steamer Columbia, for Charleston, at 10:15 A. M.; ship Patrick Henry, for London, 12:15; ship Martin Luther, for New-Orleans, 12:45; bark Pallas, for Richmond, at 2; ship Sir Robert Peel, for Antwerp, at 2:10 P. M. Wind fresh, N. W. Weather clear.

NEWPORT, Dec. 14.—Arr. schrs. Eliza Ann Steele Chace, Boston for Providence; Mary Greenwood, Low, Salem for Tangier; Austin, Baron, Baltimore for Plymouth; Fair Dealer, Devereux, Bangor for Philadelphia; John S. Higgins, Newcomb, Wellfleet for Tangier; A. O. Small, Gross, Boston for New-York; Prize Banner, Freeman, Provincetown for Tangier; Hill Carter, Darling, Boston for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. revenue cutter McClelland has been assigned to duty in this district by the Secretary of the Treasury. She is commanded by Capt. Hudgins.

CROOKHAVEN, Nov. 24.—The bark Ant, of Quebec, was abandoned in a sinking state on the 14th, in lat. 48 N., lon. 20 W. Crew saved.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Popping the Question.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too late to Mend—Oliviera the Violinist.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harold—Brian O'Lynn—Nick of the Woods.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Double-bedded Room—The Four Lovers—Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Dick Turpin—Nixon & Aymar's Circus—The Fast Man.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concert.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS — No. 444 Broadway — Negro Minstrelsy—and the piece of P. P. P. P.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton 3 and 7½ P. M.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS—No. 768 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another week without a Message, and with public business at a dead lock. The Senate, at its session yesterday, met only to appoint a Committee under Mr. Mason's resolution, elect a chaplain, and transact unimportant business, and presently adjourned 'till Monday. The House submitted for a couple of hours to the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, which had been commenced on Wednesday. Mr. Vallandigham declared his conviction that the Republican Party, as it now exists, is a bare majority of the Eastern half of the Northern States, and that in the Western portion its views are shared by a meagre minority. He expressed his apprehensions of a dissolution of the Union, asserting that the only preventive of that calamity was a combination of all conservative men, North and South, with a view to the utter annihilation of the Republican organization. He was vehemently applauded. After him arose Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, who indulged in a violent diatribe against Northern sentiment on the Slavery question. Mr. Crawford even exceeded Mr. McRae in the boldness of his disunion aspirations. He had no hesitation in saying for himself, and on behalf of the entire Democratic delegation from Georgia, that should a Republican President be elected next year, the State they represented would withdraw from the Union. In reply to a question as to the mode in which such secession was to be effected, Mr. Crawford pronounced that a matter for future determination. Two inconclusive ballots were had for Speaker, 114 in both cases being necessary to a choice; Mr. Sherman in both obtaining 110; Mr. Bocock, 85; Mr. Gilmer falling from 22 to 18 on the second ballot; the remainder scattering. Mr. Sherman's vote was augmented to its present number by the accession of Messrs. Haskin, Hickman and Schwartz, (Anti-Lecompton Democrats.) As to the remainder of the Anti-Lecomptonites, who have been thought available in an extremity for the Republican candidate, it is now pretty well understood that none will follow the example set them to-day; and nothing short of the plurality rule can therefore elect a Speaker.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 30th of November, arrived here last evening. The most important that of the advices thus received is the announcement that the call for the General Congress has been issued from Paris; and that the time of meeting is fixed for some day in January. The text of the treaties negotiated at Zurich appears in the official organs of the Sardinian and French governments. The Spanish troops are passing rapidly into Africa, where conflicts with the Moorish forces have already taken place. There is nothing important from India and China.

By the *Nova Scotian*, which reached Portland last evening, we receive dates to the 30th from Liverpool, and from Queenstown to the 1st inst.

By way of New-Orleans we learn that Señor Lerdo had entered the Mexican Cabinet, and that he had given his consent to the ratification of the treaty negotiated by Mr. McLane.

An assemblage of over two thousand persons met last evening in the Cooper Institute to tender their sympathies to the families of John Brown and his associates. In order that this sympathy might be of a substantial form, there was a charge of twenty-five cents for admission. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Hiram Mattison and Rev. J. R. Sloan, all of which were highly eulogistic of John Brown and his unsuccessful insurrection. The proceedings were very stormy, and at one time a riot seemed inevitable. Such was the confusion, that Dr. Cheever was obliged to cease speaking before he had half-finished his address. Eventually, however, a force of seventy-five Policemen, under Capt. Pillsbury and Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, and the eloquence of Mr. Phillips, succeeded in restoring a tolerable degree of order. The proceedings then went on quietly, and soon after 10½ o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on "How to save the Union." He advocated the culture of Union sentiments which could be indorsed in every part of this land; declared the sovereignty of the States, and the right of Virginia to be protected from invasion. He asserted that the child was born that would live to see the time when this Union would not contain a single human being in bondage.

The delivery of the lecture of Mr. G. W. Curtis, on the "Present Aspect of the Slavery Question," was made the occasion of a riotous demonstration in Philadelphia last evening. Through the efforts of the city authorities no injury was done to person or property. During the early part of the day much feeling was aroused by the Sheriff ordering the hall where an Anti-Slavery fair was in full blast to be cleared.

The Comptroller last evening sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, submitting the draft of an ordinance providing for a further appropriation of $83,500 for the contingent expenses of the City Government for the current year. It was laid over. The name of Chatham-street was changed to "East Broadway." A new stage route through Seventy-first-street, from Second-avenue to the Central Park, was established—fare five cents. A resolution redistricting the Twenty-first Ward was adopted, and $1,500 was appropriated for the removal of the partitions from the Governor's room—the work to be performed under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without contract. [illegible] Councilmen laid over the resolution in favor [illegible] the name of Chatham-street. They [illegible] in the same manner the proposition to appropriate $500 to be expended in painting the portrait of Harry Howard; referred to the Finance Committee the resolution to apply to the Legislature for a further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, and repealed all acts of the Common Council which empowered the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay mains in the streets of the City. The Board of City Canvassers resumed the consideration of the late illegal voting and malfeasance of canvassers in the Eleventh District of the Seventh, and Fourth District of the Thirteenth Wards. The legal opinions of the District Attorney and Counsel to the Corporation asked for at the preceding meeting were not forthcoming. The Board, adhering to the decision of the Chairman, (Alderman Boole,) that it could not go behind the returns, duly canvassed those from the Districts in question, and the affidavits upon which the charges were based were returned to Alderman Adams, who presented them. The latter said he should place them in the hands of the District Attorney. The effect of the action of the Board, yesterday, is to declare John Russel, the Mozart Hall candidate from the Eighth District, elected Alderman, instead of Peter Mitchell, the Tammany Hall nominee, who would have been entitled to represent the District if the returns in question had been thrown out. The Board of Aldermen has power to pass upon the qualifications of its members, and when the new Alderman from the Eighth District takes his seat, it will probably be contested.

Lola Montez entertained a very large audience, last night, at Mozart Hall, with her new lecture, the first since her return from England, called "John Bull at Home." She was scarcely so vivacious as in her former lectures, delivered two years ago, but was more sound and argumentative. She treated the old gentleman with much respect, and making allowance for his national and natural foibles, praised him almost to the measure of his vanity. Perhaps a novel idea was, that she found a very near, almost exact, resemblance to him in our neighbors of New-England—all that is shrewd, 'cute, pushing, and driving, in the one, finding its "counterfeit presentment" in the other.

The hearing in the extradition case was concluded yesterday before Commissioner Betts, who announced that he would render his decision on Saturday morning.

The Stock Market yesterday was much excited by the unusual time selected by the Board of Directors of the New-York Central to declare their February Dividend, which is made 3 ℘ cent. There was a heavy pressure to sell, and 15,000 shares changed hands at a decline of 2@2½ ℘ cent. This affected the general market, which closed depressed. In Money affairs, no change is noted in the market. The supply is easy at 6@7 ℘ cent.

Sales were reported of 2,000 bales Cotton, including 1,500 bales *in transitu*. Prices were sustained. Flour and Wheat were heavy, and tending downward. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats were in demand at buoyant rates. Rio Coffee was in lively request. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Sugars, Molasses, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky, Hay, and Linseed Oil. Other commodities were quiet. An extensive failure was reported in the Provision trade.

An Armed Neutral.

There is an affected impartiality which is more to be dreaded in the crisis of a great cause than the most irrational partizanship; a calculated independence, which may have its price perhaps for the individual who assumes it, but can have very little value for the community in which he lives. In this day of our national difficulties and excitements, no public man can do his country a worse service than to feel or to affect indifference on the leading question which now divides the opinion of the American people. As Mr. Curry, of Alabama, very justly put the case but the other day in the House of Representatives, it is idle to attempt to ignore the fact that a strong Anti-Slavery sentiment pervades the Northern States—just as idle as it would be to ignore the extreme Pro-Slavery sentiment of the South. The problem put squarely before us is not thus to be solved. We are to reconcile, if we can, the existence of these opposing sentiments with the maintenance of the Constitution under which they have grown up, and the Union, which still exists in spite of their long life and their ever-increasing vigor on both sides. To pretend to overlook either of these antagonistic passions, and settle the troubles of North with South by meetings, in which they are to be dealt with as if they were not real and formidable facts, is perfectly idle.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, who made himself rather conspicuous by catechising John Brown while he lay bleeding in prison, has just delivered a speech in Congress on this subject, which embodies precisely the notions which no patriotic man of common sense should now permit himself to indulge in his closet, much less to utter on the house-tops. Mr. Vallandigham said that he "occupied the position of armed neutrality." He was a Western man—but he was "not a Pro-Slavery nor an Anti-Slavery man; he *had a serene indifference on the subject*." He had, however, "no sympathy and but very little good feeling for the North." He was "bound to the North by no ties, *except by the strongest* of all ties—a common language and a common country." How Mr. Vallandigham contrives to keep himself clear of all "sympathy and good feeling" for a section to which he admits himself "bound by the strongest of all ties," is a mystery for himself to solve. As he at the same time repudiates the possession of any "Southern principles," he probably finds all his contradictions and inconsistencies harmonized by that great unity of nothingness which evidently reigns in the convictions and the ideas of this model legislator. Mr. Vallandigham assured his fellow-representatives that the "country holds its breath in suspense to catch the slightest word which falls from the lips of gentlemen present" in the halls of Congress. Possibly Mr. Vallandigham rather over-estimates here the thirst of the nation for Congressional eloquence. What the nation longs for from all whom it has clothed with public trust, is not "words," but "deeds." The nation waits to see the issue now made between the two sections of our common country, manfully seized and dealt with by men who shall have strong Northern and strong Southern principles. For these are the men who must, sooner or later, rule public sentiment in either section, and if these men cannot agree on mutual justice, mutual forbearance and the subordination of their several feelings and purposes to the common good, the "armed neutrals" can do little for us.

Martyrdoms Missed.

In two of the largest cities of the United States a mad attempt was last evening made to inflame the Abolitionism of the North into tenfold fury and strength. Some ill-advised worshipers of the Union in Philadelphia and New-York undertook to mob sundry lecturers and speakers of the Garrisonian School. Had these foolish people succeeded in renewing the outrages of 1838, when the Pennsylvania Hall was burnt in Philadelphia for Abolitionism, and Anti-Slavery prophets traversed the country through a tempest of brickbats and unmerchantable eggs, the fondest hopes of the followers of John Brown would have very rapidly ripened into a formidable fruition. The worst possible use to which a fanatic can be put is to martyrize him. Our Southern friends do not appear to realize this truth, but we of the North have laid it well to heart, on sufficient provocation through many years.

And the City Governments of New-York and Philadelphia, therefore, have deserved well of the country for the prompt and efficient steps which they took on the first hint of intended disturbances, to protect these little Anti-Slavery Parliaments in the full use and abuse of the freedom of speech.

We lay before our readers this morning a full report of the proceedings taken in this City at the Cooper Institute in honor of John Brown, and for the good of his double family in the spirit and in the flesh. Nothing could more strikingly have illustrated the width of the gulf which still separates the Abolitionists proper from the general public sentiment of the Northern people, than these proceedings and the circumstances in which they were carried on. That two such lights of "John Brownism [illegible] plosive Cheever and [illegible] dell Phillips should [illegible] together so small an assemblage of the unoccupied myriads who swarm in our City every night, seeking what they shall do to be amused or moved, is a most significant fact, which we specially commend to such of our contemporaries at the South as have not definitely decided to throw facts of all kinds overboard, once and for all. There is an old proverb which tells us that "no news is good news." This no-meeting of the John Brownites is itself a decidedly good Union meeting, would the South but open its eyes to the truth.

Trade and Politics.

The New-Orleans *Delta* is considerably distressed at finding that so large a portion of the voting population of New-York should have voted for Mr. Opdyke, inasmuch as that gentleman, according to it, is not only a Republican, but "a man who made a fortune in New-Orleans as a wholesale clothing merchant," and is therefore under considerable obligations to the South. It concludes a very sour-tempered article by once more threatening the North with a total loss of Southern custom if it does not change its opinions and policy with regard to Slavery.

As there is nothing in which the South deals so lavishly at this moment as threats of a suspension of commercial intercouse with the Northern States, and as there is nothing which so tends to widen breaches between great nations or great bodies of men as either empty menaces or false assumptions, we must beg of Southern journals to cease pretending to believe that trade either between the Northern and Southern States, or any other communities in the world, is based on love, or good will, or respect, or any other benevolent sentiment. Trade always has been, and in the nature of things must always continue to be, purely a matter of self-interest. Private persons rarely suffer their feelings to influence their purchases, and no nation that ever existed has regulated either its exports or its imports with a reference to anything but profit and loss. The larger portion of the Southern cotton crop is consigned to rank Abolitionists in England, and nearly all the brandy, silks, and divers other luxuries consumed in Great Britain, are the products of French industry. British tea is mainly the produce of Chinese gardens, and most of the Cashmere shawls in which Christian women delight are woven in places where no Christian dare show his face. Nobody supposes that the buyers and sellers in all these cases are influenced by deep affection solely. Briton, Frenchman, Chinaman, and Affghan, all hate each other very cordially, but, perhaps, for that very reason, sell and buy from one another with alacrity, and pocket the profits with great gusto. In fact, melancholy as it may seem, any man or set of men who tried to carry on business on the basis of brotherly love, and refused to sell to people, or buy of them at the market rate, because they did not come up to their standard of moral perfection, would speedily be bankrupt, and would have the laughter, and not the sympathy of the world, for their pains. The Northern reason for buying Southern products, and the Southern reason for buying Northern fabrics, is precisely the same as the British reason for buying French silks—because they can nowhere else be had so cheaply. Whatever the South cannot get most cheaply at the North it gets elsewhere; the North does the like by the South. As to the Southerners importing goods through New-York, they do it for the same reason as most retailers in Massachusetts, because New-York happens to have the best assortment and the greatest facilities for transacting business.

We are here stating unalterable laws of human nature, as well as of trade; and any body of traders who determine to transact business by any other rules than these, and consult love, or patriotism, or pity, or anger, or resentment, instead of their ledger, to ascertain the best mode of carrying on their business—will ruin not only themselves, but their creditors. Fortunately, when any imbecile purposes to start a store, in which none shall be permitted to purchase except persons who command his esteem, most people take care not to trust him, and the ruin wrought by such idiotcy is consequently not very widespread.

Southerners are just as familiar with all this as we are. No planter in Louisiana cares one straw whose carcase his cotton covers, or whose palate his sugar sweetens, as long as he gets the highest market price for it from the factor at New-Orleans, and the result is that Louisiana planters are prosperous and comfortable. But if the *régime* with which the *Delta* threatens us goes into operation, and the unhappy man has to get a guarantee from the shipper that none of his bales shall be spun into under-garments for the Duchess of Sutherland, and none of his barrels shall sweeten the tea of Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and from his tailor that the weavers of his coat "were sound on the goose," we think we may fairly predict he will speedily be out at elbows, and his "field-hands" in the hands of the Sheriff. For all of which reasons these Southern threats of punishing the North for its Anti-Slavery sentiments may fairly be called idle in the extreme, and idle threats are a folly of which three millions of the people ought never to be guilty. There is a piece of advice given to the nation at large, touching its intercourse with foreign Powers, in Washington's Farewell Address, the wisdom of which is as profound to-day as the day on which it was written, and which both North and South would in the present crisis, do well to call to mind in their dealings with one another: "Never to subordinate their own interests, or their policy to either hatred or admiration."

Lawless Laws.

Justice Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, has done honor to himself, and tried to save the credit of his native State of Tennessee, by a manly and energetic protest against certain legislation proposed in that Commonwealth, for the banishment beyond the State limits, or the alternative enslavement, of all its free colored inhabitants, on the 1st of May next. It appears that the persons on whom this outrage is to be committed, have for the most part been born free; many of them are the descendants of free colored men, citizens of Tennessee, who voted at the polls under the old Constitution of 1796. They have grown up in the State, have all their interests and all their ties of every kind within its borders, and if there be such things as vested rights in liberty and property under American law, they are certainly in possession of these things, and are entitled to retain them. A more flagrant act of injustice and shameless spoliation on the part of a powerful majority, was, perhaps, never attempted, than is proposed to be put in force against this helpless minority of Tennesseeans, and every honorable citizen of that State may [illegible]nkful that she has at least [illegible] of standing and character to [illegible] his voice manfully against the damning [illegible]d. There are reasons which everybody can see and appreciate, why a Slaveholding State should zealously protect Slavery; but if the Southern States wish to preserve either their self-respect or the respect of other people, they will not allow a blind devotion to the institution to carry them onward into a disgraceful attack on the whole African race. If the safety of Tennessee, in the opinion of its legislators, demands the expulsion of free negroes, the honor of the State, not to speak of right, reason, and decency, surely demands that the persons expelled should be compensated in full for every cent of damage they may sustain by their forced emigration. The State Senate of Georgia has already passed an act similar to this bill proposed in Tennessee. Georgia, too, has a Justice on the Supreme Bench of the Union, and we shall be anxious to hear his echo of Judge Catron's protest. The Southern men who ask, and justly ask, the North to join them in condemnation of John Brown's assault upon Law and Right in the name of Emancipation, should be the first to brand this new assault upon Law and Right in the name of Slavery.

Railway "Accommodation" Traffic.

The railway statistics of this State show that local or accommodation travel is 70 per cent. of their whole passenger traffic, and that the money received for it is 80 per cent. of the total passenger fares. We naturally believe, therefore, that the character of the machinery provided for this traffic, is in some approximate degree adapted to its wants, to the convenience of the largest number of "short" travelers, and to the pecuniary interest of the railway companies. Shareholders in rival lines will generally excuse the running of trains below cost, where it is confined to the paltry 20 per cent. *through* business, should they discover that the grand 80 per cent. *way* receipts were carefully watched and economically earned. They will therefore be happy to contemplate a few facts in the case.

The weight of an ordinary accommodation train of two cars is about 54 tons, of which the engine and tender weigh at least 30 tons. The average number of passengers in both way and through trains is 72—that in way trains, all over the country, not exceeding 50. The cost of running *this train* is 73 cents per mile. The cost of carrying 72 *passengers*, at the same rate, in light trains, according to the European practice, and according to the known power, adhesion and strength of locomotives and cars, does not exceed 25 cents per mile. This is what leading manufacturers are willing to guarantee. The difference, then, lies in our propulsion and wear and tear of dead weight—of heavy engines and cars. The 30-ton engine is capable of drawing from 350 to 400 passengers, at least, and their baggage, in, say, eight cars of 12 tons each, at express speed. So the *Great Eastern* is *capable* of towing lighters across the harbor, and a four-horse team is *capable* of hauling a boy's willow wagon—with about the same economical results. We pay 25 cents a mile for necessary power, and we also pay half a dollar more for—what? A Railway Superintendent has informed us. On being urged by a builder to buy a light engine for his local traffic, he replied: "I want an engine I can put right before my through-freight, *if anything happens*." It happens to cost from $80 to $87 per day to haul from 50 to 75 passengers in that accommodation train, when one-half this sum might be deposited every night in the Company's Bank—not after years of costly experiment, but by simply reducing the weight and size of the engine and car, till it should be adapted to that and to no other traffic. It sometimes happens, that half-a-dozen 30-ton engines get stalled altogether in a snow storm. We are not aware, however, that this fact has rendered it necessary to use 200 ton engines, or to employ seven or eight engines to a train all the year round.

Not only occasional practice, but the laws of strength of materials deduced from all practice, show us that three times the necessary dead weight is carried in our ordinary accommodation trains. We do not now refer to what might be saved by the substitution of iron and steel for wood, and by the perfection of steam machinery. The way train, just as it is, may be reduced, let us say, one half in weight, thereby saving one half the cost of running it, for the hauling of a pound costs the same money, whether it be paying passengers or non-paying timber and cast-iron. And yet, we actually haul, in some cases, twenty-four tons of train to one ton of passengers.

It would somewhat excuse the present system, expensive as it is, if it really accommodated the local travel to a reasonable extent. But what are the facts? The stopping and starting of heavy engines and trains is one of the most costly elements in the whole way business, and for this well known reason trains are stopped as seldom as possible. Stations are made as far apart as the toleration of the public will possibly admit, and the establishment of a new one is never thought of without the positive assurance that it will furnish a considerable traffic. To stop fifty or sixty tons of lumber for two or three passengers, costs more than it comes to. Not only the running but the stopping of trains costs in proportion to their weight. The running of light local trains, then, would not only accommodate more stations without stopping the heavy trains, but it would prevent the stopping of heavy trains at all, save where express trains would naturally stop.

But must the business of a railway be necessarily confined to points half a dozen miles or more apart? Business grows up around stations, not because a railway runs through them, but because its trains stop at them. The business facilities of a point six miles from the road are quite as good as those of a point on the road, six miles from a station. The entire length of a railway, and not merely those far removed places where a great lumbering train can afford to stop, would develop, grow, and in turn give business to the road, if the road would only give it a chance. If a farmer has to harness his team to get to the station, he might as well drive a few miles further to the next large town. In suburban districts, the heavy trains required to bring the enormous commutation traffic, can least of all trains afford to pick up that traffic. The result is, that suburban residents either have to keep an expensive "establishment," or pay high prices and rents at the few points where heavy trains can afford to stop. Now if omnibus trains, capable of carrying say 75 or 80 people at 20 miles per hour, and weighing 18 to 20 tons, were to ply between express train stations, collecting passengers from all points on the road—from the houses on the line and from cross-roads—not only would a far larger number of people be accommodated, but their journey to town would be no longer than before, since when once aboard the big train they would be little delayed by stops. Thus there would be, not a dozen suburban stations within 25 miles of a City terminus, but a hundred, or as many as the convenience of the people should require. It would pay for an omnibus train to stop for a man wherever it might meet him. An ordinary commutation train is neither way nor express, and in trying to do both kinds of business, neglects the requirements of both. Every time it accommodates a new station it discommodes all the rest by another stop, and yet it passes by twenty places where it ought to stop.

If feeding stations, by steam or horse omnibuses, from off the line of the road, is remunerative, how much more so feeding stations from the road itself will be, where the best of tracks is already laid. In many cases, omnibuses are actually paying between railway-connected towns—and the railway company, with a track that will allow the same work at a quarter of the cost, and with the privilege of using steam, which will again reduce the cost one-half more—the railway trains connot compete with horses on a mud-road! They have tried it, perhaps, in the stereotyped way, with a thirty-ton engine, and probably six cars, weighing twelve tons each, for, say, twenty people. And since such a train could not afford to run very often, while the people found it necessary to be served at all hours, even this train could not get the traffic away from the omnibuses. If the way fares are now 80 per cent. of the passenger receipts, with the smallest amount of accommodation which the long suffering of the public will possibly tolerate, what would they figure if the whole line of a railroad could be thoroughly provided for? If this is the value of way traffic now, what would it pay if the City were extended to every rod of every railway leading out of it for thirty miles, and if every little settlement, and water privilege, and cross-road on all the railway lines, were economically furnished with the facilities which make and define large towns? Let our railway managers look at the facts and figures, and they will see a sure and growing business on their own premises which no rival lines can possibly take away from them, and by the side of which the fluctuating, uncertain, not to say ruinously low-priced *through* business is not worthy to be mentioned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Mexico.

CHANGES IN THE LIBERAL CABINET—RATIFICATION OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Mexican correspondent of the *Picayune* says that Señor Lerdo has returned to the Cabinet, and that he consents to the ratification of the McLane treaty without alteration.

The Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Señor Romera, is a passenger by the steamship *Tennessee*. He left for Washington to-day.

Fatal Accidents.

Troy, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mrs. Edward Shriver, wife of the President of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and daughter of the late Nathan Warren, was killed this morning in Third-street, while attemdting to jump from a sleigh; the horses having taken fright. The sad event causes the most profound sensation in this city.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 15.

Dana P. Colburn, Principal of the State Normal School, was instantly killed to-day by being thrown from a carriage in Bristol, where the School is located.

The Canadian Line of Steamers.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The owners here of the Canadian line of steamers state that the report which appeared in a New-York paper from its correspondent in Canada, relating to the discontinuance of the line, is entirely destitute of truth; on the contrary, a new steamship of increased power and speed has just been launched in the Clyde for the line, which will henceforward be more efficient than ever. The *Indian* was insured for £35,000 sterling.

Excitement at Philadelphia.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR CLOSED AND CONVENTION ADJOURNED BY ORDER OF THE AUTHORITIES—RIOT AT A LECTURE BY G. W. CURTIS.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 15.

There has been considerable excitement here during the day. An Anti-Slavery Fair is open at Concert Hall, and an Anti-Slavery meeting at the Assembly Buildings.

During the session of the latter this morning a request was received from the Mayor to remove a flag hanging before Concert Hall, on account of its great length obstructing the passage of the street thus violating a city ordinance. An order was also sent in from the Sheriff that the Fair should be closed and the Hall deserted before 3 o'clock.

These proceedings produced much excitement, and the Abolitionists in council resolved to proceed in a body to Concert Hall to protect their goods.

The order of the Sheriff was demanded by the owner of the building who objects to the action of the lessee in letting it for such purposes.

G. W. Curtis delivered a lecture this evening on the "Present Aspect of the Slavery Question." His audience numbered about two hundred persons. Calls appeared in the papers for a meeting outside "to adopt such measures as the exigencies might require, to prevent the dissemination of principles calculated and intended to arouse a spirit of most intense animosity in the community that will lead to fearful consequences, and will check hireling incendiaries from making further inflammatory addresses in our loyal city."

In accordance with these calls, about ten thousand persons gathered outside the hall, and were addressed by Gen. John O. Niles, Richard Peters, and others, and soon after Mr. Curtis commenced his lecture, several of the mob threw stones at the building, breaking the window-glasses. Five hundred Policemen were stationed in the vicinity, and immediately made a rush upon the rioters, arresting several of them. This summary proceeding had a tendency to calm the excitement, which at first threatened serious consequences.

Mayor Henry and the Sheriff were on the spot, and directed the Police.

During the lecture of Mr. Curtis he was several times hissed by the inside audience, when the hissers were immediately ejected by the Police.

The excitement is subsiding, and possibly the trouble is ended.

The Executions To-day.

CHARLESTOWN CROWDED—THE PRISONERS VISITED BY THEIR FRIENDS AND RELATIONS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL EVENT.

Charlestown, Va., Friday, Dec. 15.

Hotels and private houses here are all crowded. Strict surveillance is kept on strangers, though those who come from curiosity, and are well vouched for on the question of our peculiar institutions, are allowed to remain. Three Quaker friends of Coppic, with whom he lived in Ohio during his boyhood, visited him yesterday. They speak of him as having been a quiet and inoffensive youth. They will remain and take his body to his mother. Gov. Willard's interview with Cook last evening, when delivering a message to the prisoner from his sister, Mrs. Willard, was very affecting. The Governor is strongly attached to the prisoner, and wept over him as if he were his own son. His lamentation could be heard throughout the building. The prisoners are all calm and resigned to-day, and engaged with seeming devotion in spiritual exercises under the direction of Rev. N. G. North, a Presbyterian clergyman. The gallows was reërected this evening. The negroes will be hung between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the whites between 12 and 1.

Naval Intelligence from the Coast of Africa.

THE STEAMER SAN JACINTO—VIOLENT STORMS.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The brig *Palmas* has arrived here with Monrovia (Africa) dates of Oct. 28. She reports that when she was within thirty miles of Cape Henry, she was blown off for four days.

Left at Monrovia steamer *San Jacinto* for leeward in a few days. All on board of her were well.

Sailed Oct. 12, United States steamer *Sumpter*; 19th, United States steamer *Mystic*; 20th, United States ship *Constellation*—all for leeward.

Pike's Peak Express.

Leavenworth, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Overland Express, seven days from the Pike's Peak mines, arrived here this evening, bringing the Utah and Jefferson mails and $1[illegible],000 in gold dust.

The weather had been intensely cold, causing a cessation of mining operations.

Lead mines had been discovered in the mountain region, the mineral being nearly pure.

The Provisional Legislature was still in session. Business continued active.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway.

Louisville, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway has been impassable for several days, owing to the subsidence of the track at Mansmer's Creek, twelve miles from Nashville. Passengers are taken over by hand-car.

The Grand Jury have ignored the bill against Allen A. Hall for killing Mr. Poindexter in a street fight.

Weather Reports.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 15—10 A. M.

About five inches of snow fell last night; weather clear and pleasant this morning.

Portland, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Weather clear and cold.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Weather cloudy and mild. Thermometer 18° above zero. Wind west. Ice has been taken at Sorel. The river is rising.

Illinois Politics.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Democratic County Convention assembled here to-day to elect delegates to the State Convention which is to meet at Springfield in January. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and declaring S. A. Douglas our first choice for the Presidency.

Suicide of Capt. Kenney.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 15.

M. C. Kenney, Commander of the National Lancers, shot himself dead with a pistol to-day. Mental depression, caused by disease of the brain, was the cause.

The Sailing of the Steamer Europa.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The steamer *Europa*, which left Boston at noon yesterday, anchored below during the snow-storm, and sailed for Halifax and Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Sackville, N. B., Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* has not yet been signalled at Halifax, at which place the weather is very thick.

Exchanges.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Sight Exchange on New-York unsettled.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Flour firm at $5 62½@$5 87½. Wheat advanced 2c.@3c. Sales 2,000 bushels White at $1 40@$1 45; Red, $1 32@$1 35. Corn active; new Yellow 79c.@81c.; Old wanted at 95c. Whisky firm at 26½c.@27½c.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 8,500 bales; market firm. Freights declined slightly; to Liverpool ⅜d.@17-32d., and to Havre 1⅛c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Flour quiet; Howard-street $5 25. Wheat unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels. Corn opened active and closed unsettled; sales at 70c.@72c. for White. Provisions a declining tendency. Whisky firm at 27c.@28c.

Mobile, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 7,000 bales, with an improved demand, at 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Middling.

Charleston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales at unchanged prices.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 20⅜; Morris Canal, 50⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Exchange on New-York par@1-20 ℘ cent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Tammany General Committee.—This body met last evening at their rooms—Mr. Isaac V. Fowler in the Chair. A call was adopted ordering primary elections for the General and Ward Committees for 1860, to be held in the several Wards on Saturday, Dec. 17, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M. Edward Burke, of the First Ward, and Thaddeus Mott, of the Twelfth, were expelled from the Committee by reason of having supported Wood. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Democracy to attend the Union meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. A Committee of Seven were appointed, who reported an address taking very explicit ground in reference to the recent election of Fernando Wood, and the future action of the Democracy, which was unanimously adopted, and which we will publish to-morrow.

The Piano-Forte Makers.—The meeting last evening at Social Reform Hall, received from Mr. Arthur Napoleon, the popular pianist, a tender of a benefit concert in aid of the fund. An account of subscriptions received from prominent manufacturers of pianos shows a total of $553, and from workmen in the several shops $378. Of these sums $60 had been paid out to the sufferers by the late fire. In view of the immediate wants of the men, and of the large amount necessary to procure new tools, the Committee appeal urgently for assistance to the charitable public.

Receipts of Taxes.—The receipts thus far this week at the Tax Commissioner's Office have been as follows:

Monday	$32,788 77	Wednesday	$97,274 28
Tuesday	60,815 06	Thursday	13,457 09

The exaction of the extra 10 per cent. was commenced yesterday, and accounts for the falling off from the previous receipts. On Wednesday, the last day of receiving payments without any exaction of interest, the office was kept open two hours later than usual, but so great was the crowd that many had to go away without paying. The total amount of taxes thus far paid is $8,170,364 30, leaving $1,898,560 89 still due.

A Bold Robbery.—As the driver of a grocery-wagon was serving a customer who resides in Thirty-fourth-street, a few evenings since, three men drove up rapidly in a cart, stopped close to the wagon containing the provisions, and before their purpose could be guessed at, had transferred to their vehicle a firkin of butter valued at $30. An alarm was immediately raised, but the thieves were out of sight so soon as to render pursuit ineffective. This peculiar mode of robbery, bold as it is, has become quite frequent of late.

Children for the West.—On Monday, 12th instant, 42 children—28 boys and 14 girls—were sent out from the Juvenile Asylum, to Western homes, under charge of their Indenturing Agent. They were selected from about 500 children, and have received from six to twelve months' instruction. Fifty more are process of preparation and will go out immediately in Mr. Allen's return, good situations having been provided for about 100 children.

Another Relic.—A piece of paper bearing a curious combination of names has found its way to the Continental Bank. It is a check for $50 on the Bank of New-York, made payable to the order of "John Brown, of Ossawatomie," by the noted Abolitionist, John Jay. On the back of the check are the signatures of John Brown, and of Mary Brown, to whom Mr. Brown transferred it previous to his execution.

Fires.—By a fire in the boarding-house No. 125 Mercer-street, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, furniture worth $1,000 was ruined. The building, which was damaged to the extent of $100, was insured.... The dwelling-house, corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street, suffered injury to the amount of $100, through the carelessness of a servant girl. Insurance covers the loss.

Found in Bad Company.—Thomas Morgan, a returned Californian, for the safety of whom his friends began to have serious apprehensions, was found yesterday by the detectives in a lager-bier saloon at No. 86 Greenwich-street, in the company of a disreputable woman. Fortunately, $2,500 in gold which he had with him had not been disturbed.

Festival and Fair.—A Festival and Fair in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will be held in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Mr. S. B. Mills will perform on the pianoforte. Addresses are expected from prominent speakers.

B. P. Stikman and G. B. Bruce, engineers, have arrived at Montreal to test the condition of the Victoria Bridge before it is handed over by the contractors to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Mr. Robert Stephenson, a short time before his death, deputized these gentlemen to perform this duty.

A locomotive attached to a train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, when near Carlisle, Pa., struck a horse, which was attached to a carriage containing a man and woman, and broke the animal's legs. No damage was done to the occupants of the vehicle.

Gov. Wise has purchased the Mosely Farm, near Norfolk, Va., and will retire there at the expiration of his term.

Joseph Stringham, Esq., of Buffalo, has been appointed Deputy Treasurer by P. Dorsheimer, State Treasurer elect.

The St. George Hotel at Avon was consumed by fire on Monday night. Loss $6,000 and no insurance.

[Advertisement.]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Apothecaries and Druggists.

To Country Merchants.

To Hotel-Keepers.

To Private Families.

To Physicians.

To All Who Use

Wines and Liquors.

For Private and Medicinal Use.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy in Bottles.

Imported and Bottled by Himself.

Warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on each bottle.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Old Port Wine,

Imported by himself in cases of one dozen each, with his certificate of its purity on the bottle.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Madeira Wine,

In cases of one dozen each, with his certificate on the bottle, guaranteeing its purity.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Sherry Wine,

Imported by himself—warranted pure, with his certificate on the bottle, and stamp on the cork.

Udolpho Wolfe's Genuine Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,

Pints and quarts. The best Gin made in the world. All Gin sold under the name of Schnapps not put up by him is an imposition on the purchaser.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ever since my "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became duly appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am, and have been doing, with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal, and to give my certificate, guaranteeing their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of brandy, port and Madeira wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and previous year were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this: The duty now on French brandy is 70 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure brandy and wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have concluded to import Cognac brandy and wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bad articles, which I met with and conquered, in the case of my Schnapps, before it obtained its present proud preëminence over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and involve an immense outlay of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of countless thousands who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "brandy," made from poisonous compounds—their use being alike destructive to healthy human life, and, of course, speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts, about the most ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily coöperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtues of pure French brandy need not to be told. The brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which any brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best brandy manufacturers in France—with those who have a world-wide renown as the first brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms, who will ship me their brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless, for then unprincipled persons who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my name as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons, to cover the vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy, addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver-street. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy. I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum," imported and bottled by me; also, "Irish and Scotch Whisky." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported for "medical use," I will also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall also import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port" and "Sherry" Wines for medical purposes. These I also guarantee with my seal, my label and my certificate.

In conclusion, permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those that this circular reaches, and whose personal or pecuniary interests it may affect, in the combination of articles that I engage to supply. Should any such persons visit New-York—especially a Druggist, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the Importing Liquor and Wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprise, for the particular information of those connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the visits of any such, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my truthfulness by their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents, a careful and attentive perusal. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, Udolpho Wolfe.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

A NEEDED ENTERPRISE.

"When Udolpho Wolfe commenced to import his Schiedam Schnapps, he not only hit upon a profitable business idea, but he rendered the public a substantial service. An experienced importer and an upright man, with capital and energy to sustain him, he built up a large trade, embracing from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as Gin is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But that does not meet the necessity. There are cases in which pure Bandy or Whisky would be preferable; and genuine Wine is needed for invalids, females and children, in whose cases the stronger liquors would be too potent."—*N. Y. Courier.*

"In the way of liquors, pure, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases the flesh is heir to; and as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the mental as well as the physical nature, stimulating both to a condition of healthful activity, establishing a uniform action of all the natural powers, and strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile adulterations generally sold as brandy, in this and other countries, are rank poisons—more in their slow undermining of health and reason, than the subtlest powder of the Borgias. Knowing these facts, many who acknowledge the medical and rejuvenating efficacy of the pure article, are afraid to buy, and there are thousands who have long hoped that some responsible man—a man who had a high reputation to sustain—would embark in the enterprise of importing pure brandy, which no man would be afraid to use in his family. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver-street, has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from four of the most eminent firms in France their choicest Cognac, which he designs to bottle for sale in the United States. As the proprietor of the famous "Schiedam Schnapps," Mr. Wolfe is noted all over the country; but we believe that this, his last enterprise, *pro bono publico*, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the practical reformer of a great and deadly abuse."—*N. Y. Mercury.*

IMITATION LIQUORS.

"There is no disguising the effects the vile compounds sold under the names of Brandy, Rum, Wine, &c., now so freely used, have upon the mental and physical conditions of the race. Not only are the consumers injured, but their offspring feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions, and curse the day they were born. Physicians assure us that delirium tremens was a rare disease fifty or seventy-five years ago; and statistics prove that when there was no object to be gained by adulterating or manufacturing liquors from vile compounds, drunkenness was almost unknown, because pure liquors do not create a thirst for drink.

"Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver-street, whose Schiedam Schnapps have made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle, and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago how many lives might have been saved to the community; how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved. However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when 'Wolfe's Cognac Brandy,' like his 'Schiedam Schnapps,' shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation brandy—out of the market."—*New-York Dispatch.*

Nearly the whole Press of the United States has indorsed the foregoing opinions.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases,* (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66

At Evans' & Fulton-street.

66

[Advertisement.]

POSTPONEMENT.

UNION MEETING.

In consequence of the Great Union Meeting on Monday evening, The Sale of Mr. Rossiter's Paintings by Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer, has been postponed from that evening until the following

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock.

We beg to call attention to the Exhibition, which is open day and evening until the sale.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the dépots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—No person need be disheartened, though apparently half eaten up with ulcerous sores, who will use these remedies. The Pills purify the blood, while the Ointment heals every description of sore and ulcer. Office, 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Nox—Noctes.—The translation of the Latin, Nox, into English, is simply Knox the Knight of Hatters. At Knox's, corner of Broadway and Fulton, can be seen some of the finest hats in the city. Knox's Holiday styles are superb, so says everybody of taste and judgment. Go and see Knox's hats.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Holiday Presents. Ivorytypes, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

The Virginia Rebellion—Narrative of the Escape and capture of Brown's Accomplices—Letters from Cook and Copeland.

A New Tale—The Physician's Story.

Reviews of New Books.

Congress—Reports of Proceedings in both Houses of Congress.

The News—Semi-Weekly Summaries of the News—Foreign and Domestic.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Personal Items, Obituary Notices, and Miscellaneous News Paragraphs.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000. Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducemets will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,

Corner Franklin-st.

This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

$2 EACH.

$2 EACH.

$2 EACH.

$3 EACH.

AT

Rogers & Raymond's,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

For the Holidays.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.

J. Taylor solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.

His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Don't be Fools,

And suffer from rheumatism, croup, sore throats, coughs, pains in the limbs, back and chest, when

DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED
VENETIAN LINIMENT

will certainly cure you.

10,000 persons

have certified to its wonderful curative properties.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Sold by all the Druggists.

Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Useful in Every House, For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

The Winter

DRESS HAT

is now ready.

LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,

Unrivaled by any in the market.

No 500 BROADWAY.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No 308 Broadway.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Genin's Festival Hat for the Holidays

NOW READY.

GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

A Right Start is Success, A Wrong one Defeat.—A correct phrenological examination, which will put a young man on the right track for health, success and happiness, may be obtained daily of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines—Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*

Men's Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.—Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, warm under Garments, Shaker knit half Hose, Mufflers, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	[illegible]
No. 1 sewing machines	[illegible]
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	[illegible]
Hemming gauges	[illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 98 Pearl-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

Pearson—Savage.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. David Pearson to Miss Mary E. Savage.

O'Neill—Sloane.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, by Rev. Dr. McCarty, Edward O'Neill to Miss Rosanna Sloane, all of this City.

Kelley—Campbell.—At the bride's residence, Woodbridge, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev Gardiner Spring Plumley, Mr. James Kelley to Miss Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Henry Campbell, Esq.

DIED.

Carey.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, at her residence, No. 19 Suffolk-st., Eliza, the beloved wife of P. H. Carey, after a short but severe illness.

Her remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, in Grand st., at 9½ o'clock on Friday morning, where a solemn requiem mass will be said, and thence to Calvary for interment.

Requiescat in pace.

Robinson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Isabella H.—*née* Lewis—wife of Capt. Henry Robinson, in the 20th year of her age, after a short illness of 20 hours.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers and sister, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 West 2d-st., on Friday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Dean.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, Catherine Dean, the kind and affectionate wife of Nicholas Dean, aged 34 years 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her residence in 56th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

☞ Monmouth, N. J., papers please copy.

Ackerman.—In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mary Ella, second daughter of George and Gertrude Ackerman, aged 2 years 8 months and 24 days.

Funeral services at Memorial Church, (corner Hammond-st. and Waverley-place,) on Friday morning, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at which place the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Morrison.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, William Byers, eldest son of James Morrison, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 63 7th-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Van Tine.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, Jacob Van Tine, aged 66 years 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Dr. Dowling's Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Munson.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., Louisa Fisher, youngest child of Stephen T. and Livinia A. Munson, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father, No. 1,129 Broadway, this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Potter.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Clemetta S., aged 20 years, daughter of Rev. Dexter Potter, of Cambridge, Mass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Wm. L. Cogswell, No 27 East 26th st., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock.

O'Sullivan.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mrs. Anne O'Sullivan, relict of the late Dr. Eugene O'Sullivan.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Rev. James S., John S., and Dr. Richard J. O'Sullivan, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 9 o'clock A. M., from St. Bridget's Church, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated.

Crawford.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, of disease of the heart, Joseph Crawford, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 54 1st-st. His remains will be taken to Coldspring, on Saturday morning, for interment.

Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, after a severe and protracted illness, Rebecca Smith, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers Jonathan and Joseph Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 Lexington-av. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

Wight.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, Sarah A. Wight, widow of the late Richard H. Wight, and daughter of the late Arnout Brown, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 157 Laurens-st., on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Smibert.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, of consumption, Mrs. Catherine Smibert, at her residence in Westport, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Brewster.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, of puerperal fever, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Samuel L. Brewster, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 47 Johnson-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bassett.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Jennie Lee Bassett, fourth and last surviving child of Allen L. and Carrie P. Bassett, aged 2 years 1 months and 2 days.

The body will be taken to Bristol, Penn., for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock this day, at No. 88 2d-place, without further notice.

Story.—At Lynn, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Capt. John Story, formerly of this City.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Lynn, Mass.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the

DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 649, Dec. 15, 1859.

41, 4, 63, 3, 66, 57, 71, 44, 38, 59, 70, 55, 76.

Class No. 650, Dec. 15, 1859.

45, 6, 24, 71, 56, 34, 53, 66, 52, 67, 40, 18, 21, 3.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 15, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,

The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are durable, economical in fuel and sure bakers.

Put up and warranted by

JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
(LATE JAMES, BEEBE & CO.,)
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

FAIR FOR THE MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—A sale of useful and fancy articles will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M., in the Chapel for the "Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 29th-st., in aid of the Building Fund for the Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation. Books and other suitable Christmas presents will be found in ariety, and at moderate prices.

A NEW PICTURE

FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.

"THE AUCTION—'GOING, GOING—GONE.'"

LONDON STEREOSCOPE CO.,

No. 534 Broadway, (up stairs.)

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod-Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A SEVERE SCALD ON HEAD,

Face, neck and shoulders, cured by the Magnetic Salve: "Dr. Smith—I never saw one so lame and the knee contracted so long, to be cured and walk again. Catharine Nelson, No. 5 Birmingham-st." For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., and by druggists.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS

Always on hand at

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.—JOHN H. BUNT against PHILLIP CHURCH, Jr., Lewis Rousseau, Caroline Rousseau, Charles A. Murray, Allen Smith, William H. Bloomingdale, Howard Sherman, Allen Ayrault, Ephraim Cone, John Vernam, President of the Genesee River Bank and Niagara County Bank.—To the defendant, Charles A. Murray: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, on the 14th day of December, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

COBB & SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

D16-law6wF.

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BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the celebrated and very meritorious Toilet Preparations of Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston. The original and only genuine "Cocoaine" as prepared by them, is established beyond all precedence, and is, without doubt, the most excellent hair-dressing which has yet appeared. The ladies are enthusiastic in its favor, and equally so for the Florimel, Kalliston and Tooth-Wash.—*Newport Mercury.*

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DELIVER the fourth lecture of the course in Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. Subject—*John Wycliffe.* Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

PEW FOR SALE AT AUCTION, BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 19, Pew No. 25 (most central location) in All Souls' Church (Dr. Bellows'.) It will be sold to the highest bidder; owner leaving the country.

From the Rio Grande.

NARRATIVE OF RECENT EVENTS.

From the Brownsville Flag, Dec. 2.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult., the Rangers, the volunteers from Texas, and Capt. Kennedy's company of footmen from Brownsville, with a 28-pound howitzer under charge of Lieut. Langdon and volunteer cannoneers, went up to Santa Rita, seven miles from Brownsville. On Thursday the Rangers and other mounted volunteers, amounting to some 250, under command of Capt. Tobin, were led by him up the river, with the intention, should he find the enemy's position, to notify Capt. Kennedy, with whom were Capt. Bouchelle and Lieut. Langdon, so that they might bring up the howitzer, and all unitedly open the battle. After passing the rancho of Doña Estefana, the mother of Cortinas, about a mile above, they came in sight of a fortification constructed elaborately, and quite formidable, well defended by soldiery. Discovering that the enemy's position was secure and unapproachable without unavailing loss, Capt. Tobin ordered his men to fall back, intending to rally them about 600 yards lower down, but they got into confusion, and not being again formed in order, all returned to the camp of Santa Rita. A council was held by the officers there, and afterwards, on the next day, and the effect was a disagreement in views of the proper course to pursue. Capt. Berry, with nearly all the Corpus volunteers—those under Donaldson, and nine of those who came under Capt. Dirgan, not including Capt. D.—came down to Brownsville, while the rest dismounted, and with Kennedy's Company—the Indianola men and the howitzer party—started up the road with the intention of taking the enemy's fortifications at all hazards. Reflecting, however, upon what he had seen on Thursday, and seeing before him only a serious loss of the men committed to his charge, Capt. Tobin determined not to make an attack until he could be better assured of success. All the residue of the force returned accordingly to Brownsville.

On Sunday about a hundred men, including the volunteers under Berry and Donaldson, and some others, returned to the *Neuces* with the intention or understanding of beating up for recruits to "carry the war into Africa."

It is the opinion, we believe, alike of Capt. Tobin and Capt. Berry, that Cortinas is so strongly entrenched, and so well provided with men and munitions, from what they could learn and discover, that no force less than 500 men, well prepared for the express purpose, can, with any safety, attempt his subjugation. Both of these gentlemen are reported to be brave as brave men ever are, and the latter has had much and very creditable experience in warfare.

No news has lately been received of the two companies of artillery ordered from Fort Clark; but if all they can do is to garrison Fort Brown, they can do us little good outside.

In the city we fare as before. Each citizen sleeps at one of the three barricades, stands as sentinel three hours in the day, and from two to three hours at night, and lives on the residue of the fruit of his past industry, or his hopes for the future.

The *Flag*, in an editorial article, says:

Unsettled now is everything in this section of country; and there being an entire want of concert in whatever action is proposed or taken, we can only hope to remain in defense until a stronger force than is now here shall have arrived. That the present force could whip twice its own numbers in an equal contest, is clear; possibly, nay probably, could drive Cortinas out of his intrenchments; nevertheless it would be attended with an unwarrantable loss of life; but the tardiness with which the Government is moving may render this course necessary, be the cost great or small. To bear much longer the course of these savages will be to bear the ruin of the agricultural interests of Cameron County, the obliteration of commercial pursuits, the continued suspension of mail transportation, a complete estoppage of judicial proceedings, and a death-blow to everything American on the Rio Grande; for which reason, as we said, the Rangers may be called upon to storm the intrenchments of the invaders, and sacrifice many lives, whether or not a war of races should follow the *dénouement*.

The *Flag* publishes a proclamation of Cortinas to the Mexican inhabitants of Texas, dated Nov. 23, in which that worthy avows himself their champion, and determined to avenge their wrongs, and professes to be at the head of a secret society for that object.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Charleston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The *Courier* of to-day contains special advices from Brownsville, which state that Cortinas has quartered the dead bodies of the Texan troops killed in the late skirmish, and suspended them to the saddles of his own men. This had created the greatest excitement at San Antonio. The Mexicans were favoring Cortinas.

The Oldest Steamboat Known.—The steamboat *Saratoga*, which was cut through by the ice on Sunday, and sunk, in the bay opposite New-Hamburgh, was probably the oldest steamboat known in the northern waters. She was built in 1825, by W. C. Redfield, of New-York, to run to Hartford, Conn., and was then christened the *Oliver Elsworth*. It was the first effort of Mr. Redfield in steamboat building, and, at the time, it was considered a highly successful experiment. In 1837 she was transferred to the Hudson River, where she ran for a long time as a passenger boat. About 1848 she changed hands, when she was rebuilt, lengthened, and her name changed to *Saratoga*. From that date up to the time of the disaster she has been employed in towing river craft between Troy and New-York. She may yet be placed in a condition to perform more labor, and remunerate her owners. Soon after the ice struck the *Saratoga*, she commenced filling, and went down stern foremost, in about fifty feet of water. As she was sinking, the hawsers attached to her tow were thrown off, and the captain escaped in a small boat, with the crew and passengers. He spent Sunday night on Barren Island, and was taken off yesterday.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 13.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 6,381 bbls. Flour, 1,057 bbls. Corn Meal, 462 bushels Wheat, 12,228 bushels Corn, 22,011 bushels Barley, 3,821 pkgs. Provisions, and 229 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 2,900 bags, chiefly at 12⅛c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 75 mats Java, at 14¾c.; and small lots of Maracaibo, at 12c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bales, including 1,500 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Uplands, here, at 11⅜c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues inactive for State and Western Flour, and prices steadily favor buyers. We have heard of sales of only 9,200 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 00@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$4 90
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate request at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,275 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues inactive at old rates; sales have been confined to 320 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull and heavy at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 20 for Baltimore, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, 20,000 drums, &c., of Smyrna Figs, at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔., 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and prices tend downward. Sales have been reported of only 10,000 bush., including Canada Club (smutty) at about $1 17; choice Milwaukee Club at $1 20, and fair White Kentucky at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request and is decidedly firmer. Sales have been made of 18,000 bushels at 87c.@92c. for inferior to fair new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 90c.@91c. for new White Southern; 90c. for new mixed do.; 96c.@98c. for old Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 96c.@$1 chiefly at 96c.@98c. for round yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at uniform prices. Sales 9,000 bushels at 89c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley is less active, yet firm. Sales 7,000 bush. State, at 75c.@78c. ℔ bush. Oats are in fair demand, at buoyant prices, including Canada, at 46c.@47½c.; Western at 46½c.@47½c.; State, fair to very choice, at 46½c.@48c., chiefly at 47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c.; and Southern at 42c.@44c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 600 bales North River at 85c.@90c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 50c.; 115 bbls. do. do., by auction, at 49c.@50c.; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c.; 25 hhds. tart do. at 25c.; and 115 hhds., for distilling, at 22½c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, yet stiffly held. Crude Turpentine, $3 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Spirits do., 44½c.@45c., ℔ gallon; Common Resin at $1 55@$1 57½ ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, chiefly at $16 10@16 25 for Mess; and $11 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,000 bbls., in lots. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is saleable and firm. The transactions comprise 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in request at, however, irregular prices. Sales to-day, 350 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 425 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 6⅝c.@7⅛c.; 384 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; and 350 boxes Havana at 7⅝c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 27¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include 100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 2,500 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7½d.; 150 bbls. Pork at 3s.; 300 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.; 200 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 30 three-quarter boxes Tobacco, at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3⅛c. ℔ gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and moore inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE,

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and or sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir*: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing what is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir*: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire-railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SYNAGOGUE, GREENE-STREET.—AN APPEAL for aid to the unfortunate victims of the war between Spain and Morocco, will be made by the Rev. Dr. Raphall, on SATURDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock. The sufferers, to the number of several thousands, are now crowded on the rock of Gibraltar, destitute, starving, and sheltered against the inclemency of the season under tents, furnished to them by the humanity of Gen. Codrington, the Governor of that fortress.

Donations will be received by T. Bernstein, President of the Congregation, No. 415 Broome-st.; M. Strasburger, Treasurer, No. 29 Maiden-lane; and by Dr. Raphall, No. 107 Macdougal-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A CARD.

The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSE-PARTOUTS, WATER and OIL-COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most recherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Head-pins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—PARIS-MADE Traveling and Shopping Bags, a beautiful and useful article—three cases just received, by JOHN C. CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S BAZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins; best French kid, 80 cents; Alexandres, in all colors; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—East side.

LARGE EXHIBITION OF CHOCOLATES and Sugar Toys, suitable for decorating Christmas Trees, at Mr. MENDES' Chocolate manufactory, No. 645 Broadway. The exhibition of fancy boxes commences Dec. 20.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden-lane, offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c., made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

MINK MUFFS AT $12 50.
MINK MUFFS AT $12 50.
MINK VICTORINES AT $14 50.
MINK VICTORINES AT $14 50.
JOHN J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.,
Exactly opposite Mercer.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM McKIM, of Sligo, Ireland, who left Sligo about 15 years since. When last heard from was in Louisville, Ky.; any information would be gratefully received by addressing his brother, Phillip McKim, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y. Louisville papers will please copy.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MERCHANT LIVING in this City, high-minded, ambitious, and full of life, character unblemished, of a kind disposition, wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady between the age of 16 and 22, possessed of some qualifications, and well educated, with a view to matrimony. None need reply unless sincere. Address H. W. SEYMOUR, New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AND YET ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Senior Veteran Corps of 1812 will meet at the corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother soldier, Jacob Van Tine, with the usual badge of mourning. Let us all attend; we don't know whose turn comes next—our ranks are breaking fast. By order
H. RAYMOND, Col.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

NEW PUB

CROSBY, NICHOLS

HAVE NEARLY READY,
DR. HUNTINGTON'S NEW VOLUME:
CHRISTIAN BELIEVING AND LIVING. A Series of Discourses by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Plummer Professor in the University at Cambridge. 12mo. Price $1 25.

The publishers request particular attention to this volume, which, for obvious reasons, must excite great interest in the religious world.

MR. KING'S ELEGANT WORK:
THE WHITE HILLS; Their Legends, Landscape and Poetry. By Rev. T. Starr King. Illustrated by sixty fine Engravings on Wood, by Andrew, from original designs by Wheelock. 1 vol., small quarto, elegantly printed on tinted paper.

Expressly designed for the Holidays, and one of the most attractive and valuable works of the season. Author and Artist have combined to make of this a work of permanent interest and worth.

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THE AMERICAN ALMANAC and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1860.

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FRANK WILDMAN'S ADVENTURES ON LAND AND WATER. By Frederick Gerstaecker. Translated and Revised by Lascelles Wraxall. With eight Illustrations, printed in oil colors. 16mo. Price $1.

A most interesting and attractive book for the young equal in every respect to the popular works by Mayne Reid, and illustrated with colored engravings.

MANY A LITTLE MAKES A MICKLE. Tales Translated from the German. By Trauermantel. With six Illustrations printed in oil colors. 16mo. 75 cts.

HOLLY AND MISTLETOE. Tales Translated from the German of Rosalie Koch. By Trauermantel. With six Illustrations printed in oil colors. 16mo. Price 75c.

These two juveniles are a continuation of the series of German Stories so deservedly popular. They comprise some of the most delightful stories published for the young, and are fully illustrated with colored engravings.

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A MOTHER'S HYMNS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.
A beautiful little volume, entirely original, filled with such hymns as every mother would wish her child to learn.

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PUBLISHERS,
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JUST PUBLISHED.
The best work for Presents—the only work of this kind ever published,
"THE AMATEUR,"
A collection of the choicest specimens of modern pianoforte music of the best composers, classified and corrected by H. A. Wollenhaupt and Theo. Hagen. 20 pieces, 176 pages, of which the price in sheets would be $14, cloth, $3. For sale by THEO. HAGEN and MASON BROS., Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

NEW
FAIRY BOOK;
Called FAIRY DREAMS,
FULL OF ELEGANT PICTURES
AND ON
BEAUTIFUL TINTED PAPER.
THE MOST BEAETIFUL OF ALL FAIRY BOOKS.
Price 75 cents.
Published by J. E. TILTON & CO.,
No. 161 Washington-st., opposite Milk, Boston.

ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK No. 5 will be issued Saturday, the 17th inst. It contains fifty tunes and hymns, mostly new—just what is wanted for Sabbath-school Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals and concerts, and New-Year's greetings. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "The Happy Christmas Morn," "Music of Angels;" Cantata—"Announcement of the Saviour's Birth;" "The Pleasant Sabbath-school;" "Rouse thee, Child of Heaven;" "Sorrow Shall Come Again no More," "Bethlehem Star," "Bright, Happy New-Year's," "Don't you hear the Angels Coming?" "Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home." Price 5 cents; $3 per hundred; postage 1 cent. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, publisher.

NEW MUSIC.—"OH! IF I WERE A LITTLE Bird," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause. It is one of the most beautiful songs for children that has ever been issued in this country, and just what is needed for children's concerts. Price 25 cents; mailed free. Published by
H. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

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TUCKER
Is clearing out a large stock of
SOIREE COIFFURES,
at $1 50 the set.
HIS BRIDAL SET,
so popular, needs no comment.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the
HOLIDAYS,
his surroundings are of a very pleasing character.
Three more cases on point of arrival.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,
SELLING AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
291 KELTY, BROS. & LUM. 291
Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' FURS, AT GENINS' BAZAAR.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THE CITY.
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
MINK, MARTEN,
and
ROYAL ERMINE,
IN
MANTELETS,
CAPES,
VICTORINES,
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Choice stock of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
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SLEIGH ROBES,
all of the most desirable styles,
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
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NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
AN ELEGANT ENGLISH VELVET CARPET AT $1 25 PER YARD!!
A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPET AT 75c., 87½c. and $1 per Yard.
A Rich
PIANO OR TABLE COVER.
A Beautiful Parlor
DOOR MAT.
A pair of
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
ALL AT
LOW PRICES.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
Bowery, third door from Hester-st.
N. B.—50,000 yards good INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. per Yard.
DRUGGETS 4 yards wide.
OIL-CLOTH, 1 to 8 yards wide, cheap.
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ANDERSON'S, BOWERY,
Sign of the large Golden Eagle.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY.
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager,
No. 54 BROADWAY.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—VERY HEAVY, $2 per pair; sold much below the market price to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—ONE NEW DOUBLE sleigh; also, a new cutter made in the best manner by Hermance, for sale at No. 209 Canal st., Geery's Buildings, near Mulberry-st.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
Dec. 16,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOMES,
CALLED
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
THE CAST:

MR. JEFFERSON
AS
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally.
MR. JAMIESON
AS
Peter, an "old uncle;" once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work sa."
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
AS
George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN
AS
Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.
MR. T. B. JOHNSTON
AS
McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.
MRS. BLAKE
AS
Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.
MR. PEARSON
AS
Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MRS. STODDARD
AS
Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
MR. HOLLAND
AS
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.
MISS JANE BURKE
AS
Paul, a yellow boy.
MR. STODDART
AS
Judge Lefourche, a rich Planter.
MR. HARRISON
AS
Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.
MR. RUSSELL
AS
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer.
MR. PONISI
AS
Clairbourne, the auctioneer's clerk.
MR. PACK
AS
Mr. Coillon, an Overseer.
MR. TREE
AS
Mr. Jackson, a Planter.
MR. STYLES
AS
Solon, a grief-boy slave.
MISS GIMBRE
AS
Grace, a yellow girl.
MISS CLINTON
AS
Mrs. Clairbourne.
MISS WALTERS
AS
Minnie, a Quadroon slave.
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.
Scene of the First Act.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm.

THE SLAVE SALE.

Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Improved and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.

Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.
The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.
SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.

Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE-BRAKE—SUNRISE.

McCloskey out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.

SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.

Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynch verdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.

SCENE FOURTH, AND LAST.

The parlor at Terrebonne again—Zoe's adieu to her home before she leaves it for the house of her new master—The glass of water—The arrival of Scudder—The joyful news—Pete in a bad way.
THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
THE VISION AT THE LANDING.
LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.
McClosky appeals to the highest tribunal—The last that was seen of the Indian Wah-no-tee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI.
POSITIVELY TWO OPERA NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR and SONNAMBULA.

Many persons having been unable to obtain seats and admission at the last appearance of
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI,
The Directors have made arrangements for
TWO "PATTI" NIGHTS,
which will be the only ones that will be given until the return of the company in February.

The first PATTI NIGHT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock, when will be given, Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
and the second and positively last PATTI NIGHT on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
on which occasion will be given
LA SONNAMBULA.
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will be assisted by
Signors BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and WEINLICH.
CONDUCTOR....................SIG. MUZIO
Admission $1; Reserved seats $1 50; front private boxes, four seats, $8; Family Circle 50c.; Gallery 25c.

The sale of seats for the TWO PATTI NIGHTS will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Notice.—There will be three ticket offices—the principal one at the Academy of Music, where all the private boxes will be for sale, also parquet and balcony seats, the others at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., and BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

Tickets and seats may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION AT THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR.
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
The Fair presents a Splendid Selection of Magnificent NEW-YEAR'S and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
RARE AND CHEAP TOYS AND USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES.
COMBINE CHARITY AND FRIENDSHIP,
And make all your New-Year's and Christmas purchases AT THIS GREAT CHARITY FAIR.
Do not forget that this is
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE FAIR.
Also, do not forget to visit the AUTOGRAPH ROOM and see the BOOK OF RARE and VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS, and ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT BIBLE, 500 YEARS OLD.
A Grand INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT EVERY EVENING by Dodworth's celebrated Band.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF ATLANTIC-st. Baptist Church will hold a Fair and Festival at Montague Hall, Court st., Brooklyn, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, and continuing FRIDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons and Evenings. The entire proceeds are to be applied towards the erection of their new Church edifice, corner of Hanson-place and Portland-av. Admittance 15 cents.

EXHIBITION OF TWENTY LARGE PAINTINGS and TWENTY-FOUR HIGHLY-FINISHED PENCIL DRAWINGS, by Geo. L. Brown, recently returned from Rome, at No. 768 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FIRST NIGHT
FIRST NIGHT
OF
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
IN THREE ACTS,
IN THREE ACTS,
Called
DISTANT RELATIONS,
DISTANT RELATIONS,
DISTANT RELATIONS,
OR,
A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK.
A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK.
A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1859,
and every night till further notice, will be presented, a new American comedy, in three acts, called
DISTANT RELATIONS;
Or, A WEEK IN NEW-YORK.

John Arkright, a wealthy Southern planter,	Mr. Mark Smith
George Arkright, his son, a New-Jersey farmer	Mr. H. F. Daly
Toby, Arkright's faithful friend and confidential adviser	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Edwin Modeville, Arkright's son-in-law	Mr. Levick
Charles Dashwell, his friend	Mr. J. A. Smith
Julian Fitz Glitter, a butterfly of fashion,	Mr. F. A. Vincent
Mr. Tompkins, a recent importation from Hold Hengland	Mr. C. Peters
Paddy Murphy, a Central Parkite	Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Jemmy Felt, a specimen of the genus newsboy	Master Fred Wren
Deacon Smooth, of the oily-tongued fraternity	Mr. Martin
Mr. Bamboozle, a speculator in depreciated lots	Mr. Jeffries
Search, clerk to Messrs. Sharp & Dodge	Mr. L. J. Vincent
Adam Peaceful, a member of the Society of Friends	Mr. Henry
John Arkright, Jr., Arkright's grandson,	Miss Mary Bullock
Master Smooth	John Wren
Mrs. Modeville, members of fashionable society	Miss A. Plunkett
Mrs. Dashwell, members of fashionable society	Miss A. Deland
Lucy, George's wife	Miss Nora Leigh
Bridget Murphy, from Limerick, bringing her brogue with her	Miss Josephine Henry
Fraulien Von Krackeljaw, proprietor of a German organ	Miss Marie Goodrich
Mrs. De Rockenrack, a strong-minded woman with a nerve	Mrs. Mark Smith
Mrs. Smooth, a female in a state of conjugal subjection	Miss Josephine Ruth
Miss Smooth, an undeveloped prodigy	Miss M. Wren
Mrs. Dobbs, a boarding-house keeper, with an eye on the main chances of life	Miss Mary Wells
Anna Maria Dobbs, a sample of the free and independent female American citizen in general and young New-York in particular	Miss Laura Keene

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Dec. 19, doors will open at 6½; performance commence at 7.
CROWDS
INCREASING NIGHTLY,
TO
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
THE AUDIENCE TESTIFYING THEIR DELIGHT BY
CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE
and
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
THE REVIVAL
Of the petite Comedy of
POPPING THE QUESTION,
Has met with a success
EQUALLY GREAT.

The novelties forthcoming are for the present postponed in consequence of the great attraction of the present performances.

TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Coachman	Mr. Oliver
Gardener	Mr. Baker
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Miss Floyd
Fanny	Miss Tree
Cook	Mr. Carman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the petite comedy of
POPPING THE QUESTION.

Mr. Primrose	Mr. Blake
Harry Thornton	Mr. Floyd
Miss Biffin	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Winterblossom	Mrs. Walcot
Ellen Murray	Miss Henrarde
Bobbin	Mrs. Reeves

TO-MORROW
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with
POPPING THE QUESTION.

Notice.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new DRAMA,
FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER, AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA
OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.
Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery. Box-book open.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Notice.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

MR. WALLACK
Begs to state that the active preparations for the promised novelties are for the present partially suspended, in consequence of the vastly increasing attraction of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
It will be acted EVERY NIGHT, with a
POPULAR PETITE COMEDY.
Box book open for the week.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Complete and unexampled success of
Mr. SAM COWELL,
In his life-like portraits of London Life.
THIRD WEEK
of the admired and attractive
COMIC CONCERTS,
received with enthusiasm as the most delightful entertainment ever offered in this City.
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN
Appears in
SIX CHARACTER SONGS,
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14, third night of the celebrated
RATCATCHER'S DAUGHTER.
Will also appear at Palace Garden, on SATURDAY of this week.
Tickets and seats can be secured at the Music stores, Hotels, and at the Box office. Admission 50 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. NEAFIE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16,
The performance will commence with
HAROLDE.
To be followed by BRYAN O'LYNN.
Concluding with
NICK OF THE WOODS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1859,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO A. H. PURDY.
On which occasion will be presented the drama of
DICK TURPIN, THE HIGHWAYMAN.
To be followed by a beautiful display of
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS,
BY NIXON & AYMAR'S TROUPE,
Together with comic songs, dances, &c., by Mr. Conner, Little Ida and C. Sherwood. Concluding with
THE FAST MAN.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

George Christy	Stage Manager
R. M. Hooley	Business Manager.
S. C. Campbell	Musical Director.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
and every evening during the week, will be performed, the very laughable farce, called the
BLACK STATUE.
In which will appear the three great stars of the profession, GEO. CHRISTY, Master EUGENE, and S. C. CAMPBELL, supported by the best vocal and instrumental artists that have ever appeared before the public as a band of minstrels.
New Songs, Acts, Dances, Plantation Scenes, &c., &c.
For particulars see Programme.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17,
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
RETURN OF THE RAVELS!
The Ravels, who are at present drawing immense houses at the Boston Theatre, will open at
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
On MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1859,
and will play for three weeks only, previous to their departure for the South. During their short stay they will have the pleasure of presenting several
GRAND FAIRY PIECES, BALLETS, &c.,
not played during their last engagement here.
MLLES. HENNECART, MARIETTA, ZANFRETTA,
LINA WINDEL, MISS FRANCES, &c.,
who have created a sensation among the Bostonians, will have the honor of appearing, together with the other popular artists forming this
LARGE AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Particulars in future bills and advertisements.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
AT PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M.
THE ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age, 15 cents.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
By request of the elite of the City,
DOORS OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
Animals fed in presence of the audience at 12 o'clock.
Performance every afternoon and evening, of the
EDUCATED PONY, BLACK DIAMOND,
PONY PRINCE AND MONKEY JOCKO,
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANIBAL,
AND
PROF. LANGWORTHY and his TRAINED ANIMALS.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL,
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.
Dec. 13, 15 and 17, 1859.
MR. SAM COWELL,
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,
Whose wonderfully mirthful portraits of
ECCENTRIC LONDON LIFE,
Which are hailed with laughter and applause.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
The world-renowned and justly-celebrated youthful Pianist, whose performances gave such entire satisfaction at the Palace Gardens during the Summer season.
MR. JAMES HICKS,
Concertinist and Musical Conductor.
EMILY P. LESDERNIER,
In her peculiar and unique assumption of characters, comic and serious, in appropriate costumes.
WIDOW BEDOTT, LOST HEIR, &c.
Admission 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 444 Broadway.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with (second week) S. BLEEKER'S Comic Piece of
P. P. P. P.
in which Messrs. EPH. HORN, J. H. BUDWORTH, and M. LEWIS will appear.
CHAS. WHITE and NED DAVIS in new special acts.
Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH PARLOR
OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT,
HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway.
FRIDAY, at 7½, and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock,
BEST ATTRACTIONS IN NEW-YORK.
LOVE IS BLIND—BY VAL. MORRIS, ESQ.
UNEQUALED VIOLIN SOLOIST, Senor OLIVEIRA.
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, in which Mrs. Drayton will introduce "I'm but a Simple Peasant Maid," from Balfe's "Rose of Castile," and Mr. Drayton will introduce Henry Russell's grand dramatic scena "THE DREAM OF THE REVELLER," first time in America.
Sofas and places can be secured any number of nights in advance, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also, at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st.; HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway; also, the Fifth-av. and other principal Hotels.
Seats, numbered, 50c.; other seats 25c.
LAST GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL.
CHRISTMAS EVE,
Dec. 24, 1859.
Annual performance of the greatest work of the greatest master,
THE MESSIAH,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On the same
SCALE OF GRANDEUR
which has characterized the performances of this great work by this Society for several years past.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
SECURED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

PETER COOPER INSTITUTE.
MISS HATTIE ANDEM
Begs to announce to her friends and the public, that she will give a
GRAND CONCERT,
at the Hall of the Union, (Cooper Institute,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER,
Mr. ERNEST PERRING,
Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE,
Conductor, Mr. W. H. CURRIE.
Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the principal Music Stores and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Will open at 12 M., in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. A collection of pictures will be exhibited, generously loaned for the occasion by the artists who inaugurated the popular Artists' Receptions of last Winter. In the EVENING, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. MILLS, who have kindly volunteered their services, will perform on one of Steinway's grand pianos. Addresses are also expected from Theo. Tilton and other prominent speakers. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at Francis' bookstore and at the door.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.
THIS GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF ITALY,
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
IS NOW IN ITS FOURTH MONTH,
And has been visited by many thousands
OF THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK.
As it will close on the 1st of January,
No time should be lost.
Bring Opera-glasses.
Open every evening at 7½; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; Children 10 cents.

"PARISINA."
This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the
"DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"
Just added to the collection of above 130 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH-ST., near BROADWAY,
from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY."
MISS DOLLIE DUTTON, the smallest girl in the world, of her age, 9 years old, 26 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds—an infinitely greater curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb. She sings several songs, and will also dance the polka at each levee.

Miss JENNY LILLIE (six years old) will at each Levee sing "Kitty Clyde," "Our Country Girls," and "When I was Single;" and dance a Scotch Hornpipe. She will give Levees at Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (except Thursday *evening*,) to Dec. 17, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The well-known Vocalist and Pianist, Mr. P. A. HIGGINS, of Boston, will preside at the piano and sing several ballads. Admission 25 cents; children, 10 cents; children in the afternoon, 10 cents.
J. H. LILLIE, Ag't. ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK AND TRIUMPH BEYOND ALL PARALLEL—Of the thrilling Museum Dramatisation THE DOOM OF DEVILLE; or, THE MAIDEN'S VOW, already witnessed by UPWARDS OF 23,000 PERSONS, with shouts of unquestionable delight. It will be repeated on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, divided into THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the farce of the DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM, dancing and the ballet pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS. A superb collection of ENORMOUS SERPENTS, alive, including one magnificently colored, with 50 baby Anacondas, is now here, besides a full-length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, TWO PIKES, or spears, taken at Harper's Ferry, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, A PAIR OF LIVING KANGAROOS, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 12 cents extra.

LANDSCAPE ART.—S. WOOD, JR., WILL DEVOTE SATURDAY, 17th, and MONDAY, 19th, December, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., in showing specimens and explaining his system of Drawing from Nature, preparatory to receiving pupils. Rooms, No. 231 Sixth-av. All interested are freely invited.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 59 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

LECTURES.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.
The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver a Lecture for the benefit of the fund on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1859,
at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock. Subject—
"MODERN CHIVALRY."
Tickets for sale at the Book and Music Stores.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC REUNION
OF
THE FRATERNITY OF F. AND A. M.,
FROM
THE FIRST DEGREE TO THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE,
Under the sanction of the various grand bodies working in the
ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1859.

The Seventh Regiment band, led by Noll, consisting of fifty pieces, will furnish the music.

Regalia appertaining to the degrees of the A. and A. Rite only admitted.

Tickets, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, $5 each, and extra ladies' tickets, $1 each, can be procured at the
American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.
Hall & Sons' Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mr. J. Drummond, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Robert Macoy, No. 29 Beekman-st.
Andrew Cassard, No. 53 Prince-st.
J. F. Adams, M. D., 13th-st., near 6th-av.
J. W. Simons, No. 30 Catharine-st.
J. H. H. Ward, No. 298 West 24th-st.
C. T. McClenachan, No. 5 City Hall.
George A. Barney, No. 40 Hudson-st.
Dr. James M. Austin, G. Secretary of G. Lodge, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Henry C. Banks, No. 3 John-st.
Samuel Swartz, No. 97 East 23d-st.
H. S. Vining, No. 31 Old Slip.
Charles L. Church, No. 527 Hudson-st.
E. A. Dusenberry, Washington Hotel.
Brandreth House.
Jas. Cowenhoven's music-store, under Union-place Hotel.
Astor House.
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Everett House.
Fifth-avenue Hotel.
La Farge House.
Delmonico's Hotel.
Union-place Hotel.
St. Dennis Hotel.
Metropolitan Hotel.
Howard Hotel.
Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

The house will be under the management of Mr. Ed. Eddy, the well-known manager of Niblo's Theatre.

The floor will be under the supervision of Mr. Chas. F. Newton, whose ability in conducting the dansante are sufficient guarantee for the comfort of dancers.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,283, dated Oct. 7, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct. 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 18, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '56, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 13 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language and geographical position; and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by this Committee.

In compliance with the above request, which has received the signatures of nearly 20,000 names, a public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., at 7 o'clock.

His Honor DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City, will preside.

COMMITTEE:

Jas. H. Beekman,
Gerard Hallock,
Joshua I. Henry,
E. E. Morgan,
Henry Grinnell,
Watts Sherman,
B. M. Whitlock,
W. H. Appleton,
J. T. Soutter,
John J. Astor, Jr.,
Matthew Morgan,
S. L. M. Barlow,
Wilson G. Hunt,
James Brooks,
A. T. Stewart.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

Persons friendly to the cause, and willing to contribute to the expenses, will send to J. T. SOUTTER, Treasurer Bank of the Republic.

W. H. Gibson,
A. H. Wheeler,
W. Thurston Black, formerly of Nashville, Tennessee,
James H. Wright,
Charles C. Bedford,
A. Livingston,
Francis McCabe,
W. S. Tisdale,
James M. Spear,
James D. Gorman,
E. H. Conway,
George D. Browning,
W. E. Zutphin,
Salundder & Marxsen,
Henry G. Goodwin,
Henry Badeau,
Nich. R. Brewer,
Lasseus L. Dean,
Hickson Sarles, Jr.,
Wm. E. Heath,
George W. Ligison,
John M. Schaffer,
A. Blauvelt,
William H. Whiting,
J. Zacharie, M. D.,
J. Mulock,
William L. Mott,
E. R. Cornwall,
Chas. P. Staab,
John J. Sullivan,
George L. Pierce,
A. F. Bellows,
A. E. Bogart,
C. W. Southern,
B. M. Segee,
Charles Waters,
James Couenhoven,
Alfred Weidgeman,
Gauerius A. Gabrielson,
H. B. Price,
G. W. Brown,
James McCullough,
John A. Hawkins,
D. A. Gabay,
James O'Brien,
Frank King,
George A. Arnott,
Barrett, Nephews & Co.,
Benj. H. Cole,
Wm. H. Barrett,
J. Windle Plowen,
Mellvain & Young,
James F. McIlvain,
Thomas Till,
Eleazor Gills,
Francis Armstrong,
Edward Steiner,
Theodore F. Brett,
James Willson,
R. B. Watmough,
E. S. Bronson,
Daniel L. Cornell,
Abraham H. Lewis,
Ames & Barnes,
Griffin & Liters,
J. T. Young,
J. B. Whitman,
G. M. W. Brooks,
Many, Baldwin & Many,
Albert G. Howe,
Calvin Burr,
L. Frank,
M. Fersts,
W. S. Churchill,
William Herrick,
J. K. Herrick,
H. C. & M. Hulbert,
Valentine Willis,
Thomas V. Olwin,
Jennings Brothers,
Dollner, Potter & Co.,
Post, Smith & Co.,
J. B. Brundage & Co.,
John H. Cuthbert,
Watson & Meares,
William B. Folger,
Robt. A. Cheesebrough & Co.,
P. Cortelyou,
William T. Peck,
John W. Haring & Co.,
Phineas Smith,
L. B. Miller,
C. Denison,
B. A. Allen,
Wm. A. Smith,
Bradley Brothers,
H. Clapman,
G. & J. Morrison,
Julius L. Adams,
Abel Baker,
B. J. Licken,
C. G. Endicott,
Leonard L. Hull,
Chas. H. Drake,
C. S. Baker,
Jas. M. Sayre,
I. H. & J. T. Edwards,
Sousa & Pierson,
H. Jessen,
W. W. Hawkins,
James T. Woolsey,
J. B. Dawson,
Nelson Duckworth,
John J. Odell.
R. C. Chinnasen,
Wilde, Jr.,
Hayley, Sayre & Co.,
J. H. Lyon & Brothers,
Charles Poncher,
J. Hardedlegh,
W. H. West,
E. Everett Brown,
L. B. Ferguson,
L. Z. Von Cott, M. D.,
Thomas Murphy,
Schmersahl, Hinck & Co.,
F. L. Schmersahl,
J. Valentine,
Joseph H. Bearnes,
Carsten Schriefer,
Frederick J. Bearnes,
Beny & Smith,
John Coster,
Thomas Dyman,
Thomas Reeves,
Wesson & Cox,
E. B. Nesson,
David Wilson,
Hartford ———,
Robert B. Tomkins,
J. Farnsworth,
John C. Bailey,
E. D. Hurlbut,
P. H. Hurlbut,
E. Tompkins,
Thomas Stratton,
Silas B. Tompkins,
J. W. Peck,
William H. Peck,
Robert T. Powell,
A. E. Peck, M. D.,
John M. Comstock,
Eleaser Tompkins,
F. P. Champney,
William West, Jr.,
Warren G. Thompson,
Charles Dohm,
Thomas W. F. Smith,
Joseph Bush,
Joseph B. Smith,
J. J. O'Brien,
John J. Whiting.
John M. Kelly,
Samuel Stillwell,
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George Derick,
C. H. Sheldon,
Edward Storer.
Amos K. Hokby,
Edwin S. Coles,
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N. Deutsch,
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Matthew N. Price,
A. J. Milbank.
Arthur O'Donnell,
George B. English,
Henry P. Sinclaire,
James Talcott-
John B. English & Co.,
Simon Kahn,
S. E. Halle,
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Hy. D. H. Thompson,
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Thos. S. Dakin,
Simon Gutmann,
Simon Straus.
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J. Stoothoff,
John S. Neyle,
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Richard Higgins,
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S. Colburn,
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John P. Blauvelt,
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Francis G. Theisen,
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Nathan Clark,
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F. Spangenberg,
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Joseph Stewart,
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Herrick & Coster,
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William E. Wilson,
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W. E. Landers,
George W. Mann,
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Simon Bache,
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F. S. Maynard,
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H. & J. Hopkins,
James Broadmeadow,
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Horton Frost,
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Wm. H. Farrington,
Lucius Coe,
Wm. Snediker,
E. F. Cook,
James B. Warner,
James J. Tailer,
Charles P. Muid,
Z. W. Saunderson,
A. Weed,
F. W. Granniss,
Mahlon Apgar,
James McBride,
J. B. Davis,
A. Coddington,
Michael Hayden,
Tohan Siers,
Michael Ryan,
Patrick Cahill,
Henry Brik,
George T. Stanley,
John H. Wilto,
E. Collins,

Joseph Tuckerman,
Henry Meyerhas,
Richard Heather,
Wm. R. Bowne,
Thos. Burnett,
Samuel Spriner,
S. H. Williamson,
Patrick Baldwin,
M. Brickman,
James Bonscum,
Nicholas Dalton,
Augustus Blume,
Ferdinand Fregeisen,
Terrance Drew,
John Dunkirk,
Matthew Collins,
Patrick Reilly,
Joseph Naylor,
H. Elstroth,
G. K. Lansing,
Theodore A. Hopping,
William Dennis,
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Marsh & Co.,
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S. Ellreich,
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J. W. Waller,
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Peter Lynch & Co.,
Nathan M. Sutton,
M. Herzog & Co.,
White & Heath,
Michael McNamee,
Wm. M. V. Roby,
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Thos. Thompson,
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David Pearsall,
George H. Schaffer,
Alfred L. Simonson,
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John Dawen,
J. B. Arthur,
P. Dorlon,
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Chas. E. Fareman,
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Francis Magnus,
H. Hoffman,
John M. Davis,
V. S. Lepla,
Josef Obermayer,
T. M. Bunting,
Wm. Bruce,
P. Lorents,
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James McCabe,
Joel Foster,
Samuel Furman,
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M. C. Battey,
B. F. Howe,
Jno. Sneals,
John W. Solladay,
Jas. H. Sahler,
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A. C. Stewart,
Wm. P. Southworth,
Charles Forman,
Terry & Patterson,
Johnson & Humphrey,
F. Robinson,
J. H. Heath,
Edw. H. Tracy,
G. Rosenblatt & Brother.
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H. R. McBride,
J. W. Rosenstein.
A. W. Hoffman,
Andrews & Giles,
Isaac Meyer,
M. F. Pleasants,
Bourne & Co.,
Menry Menke,
F. Berbecker,
F. & T. Fawcett,
John A. Watson,
W. M. Suter,
Jos. F. Greenough,
Alexander Wiley,
J. Brinkerhoff,
Henry Moss,
Joseph Lovell,
Robert W. Lowber,
Graydon, Swanwick & Co.,
Ogden Edwards,
W. W. Leaycraft.
Hall & Blauvelt,
Phillip Gordon,
H. W. Riker,
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James L. Davis,
Wm. Albert Holmes,
E. Holmes,
Thos. P. Cooper,
S. T. Godfrey,
D. C. Gauden,
S. B. Bangstoff,
J. W. Schultz,
H. C. Schultz,
John W. Mellin.
Daniel Barkes,
Thos. Van Vorst,
Benj. W. Wilson.
D. P. Risley,
Wm. H. Sparks,
John Tappin,
L. Drumbeld,
W. Reynolds,
M. B. Phillips,
S. & W. E. Allen,
Harvey S. Snow,
Victor Seaman,
John H. Braurs,
Jerry Watson,
Chas. W. Beck,
Merrick D. Lawrence,
L. Darling,
S. G. Revans & Co.,
Geo. L. Jumna,
Dr. Woodside,
Edwin A. Brooks,
C. C. Richmond,
Edward F. Sheridan,
Henry L. Nunns,
C. S. Brett,
Richard Smithe,
Michael Oilwell,
Robert Troy,
Peter Clark,
Henry W. Meade,
Henry R. Meade,
Meade Brothers,
Geo. F. Wheelock,
Marcus Haring,
E. De Groot,
Skidmore Pettitt,
M. A. Scott,
R. L. Tilton,
Wm. H. Scott,
R. S. Warner,
C. W. Van Buren,
C. Platt,
R. Fitzgibbons,
E. M. Knox,
M. Prentiss,
E. N. Davis,
Henry Haag,
C. G. Pendleton,
E. L. Bishop,
H. Nunns,
George Well,
J. Pebri,
Chys. Lefler,
William B. Gunton,
William M. Hicks,
E. A. McIntire,
John Mohr,
James Dunn,
Kruft Mohr,
C. May,
J. M. Jeston,
William Howe,
Ferd B. Comke,
H. Hardinge,
A. Morse,
Chas. Lampe,
E. A. & W. Wells,
Chas. Klett,
Daniel Quinn,
Thos. Franklin,
Hugh Lalor,
H. M. Cutchen,
Gardner Kimlen,
W. Woln Drinker,
James F. Baird,
Parrick Hidlesticks,
Edward R. Wilbur,
E. C. Hough,
Jonh Trully Walsh,
Wm. P. Cooledge,
Alex. Kyle,
C. P. Lindley,
C. B. DeForest,
E. W. Plum,
B. S. H. Good,
A. P. Farries,
C. B. Puine,
C. W. R. Coker,
Thos. Bill & Co.,
Geo. W. Pratt,
J. H. Reynolds,
Geo. W. Anthony,
Isaac D. Boas.
Wyman & Co.,
M. Armstrong,
W. S. Headley,
James Sinclair,
Wm. S. Turner,
Phelps & Kingman,
H. Goodman,
L. L. Guion,
W. D. Bigelowe,
Bernard Gallegar,
John H. Wilcox,
D. J. Lane,
Myles Keane,
C. J. Nash,
Jas. Stack.
E. Davis,
T. W. Sanders,
G. Dougherty,
C. H. Mahany,
Edward Donovan,
Wm. Ritterhoff,
Wm. H. Falls,
John Murray.
John Reid,
Charles J. Fox,
T. Walker,
Bernard C. Ryans,
Lewis P. Phillips,
M. E. Twyford,
J. W. Wentworth,
M. Isaacs,
B. Cohen,
George Lynn,
James Hutchinson,
J. D. Vermilye,
G. S. Adams,
P. F. Stiles,
E. Bliss,
Chas. Gap,
W. S. Williams,
E. C. Halliday,
Henry C. Beecher,
Isaac D. Brass,
P. A. Hargus, Jr.,
Wm. B. Mott,
Wm. Henderson,
E. H. Cheshire.
L. F. Therasson,
W. H. Boughton,
Wm. R. Darling,
Robert Page,
C. R. Totten,
Edward C. Billings,
Augustus D. B. Hughes,
Anson S. Palmer,
Francis George,
Horatio Dorr,
D. Sproull,
G. H. M. Bradley,
Robert D. Hart,
Henry Baldwin,
C. Macdonald,
Wm. Kain,
A. N. Clason,
J. Strong,
Harman Combes,
James M. Rankin,
P. G. Gardiner,
J. D. Blanchard,
Joseph Hoxie,
C. H. Pinkney,
Geo. T. Haws,
Albert H. Doughty,
Irving Parmelee,
D. R. Hitchcock,
W. B. Ogden.
J. J. Greenough,
Alexander H. Wood,
W. H. Boughtpn,
M. S. Martin.
I. J. Claussen,
Wm. Edelsten,
W. H. Munn,
T. Tichman,
John V. N. Baldwin,
James R. Aymar,
Nathaniel Sothren,
Evan Griffiths,
T. M. Hill,
Samuel Butt,
John H. Peck,
H. H. Holbrook,
David W Wilson,
Wm. H. Penneyer,
W. G. Law & Brother,
S. & G. Schiffer,
Charles N. Baldwin,
Thomas Park & Co.,
George Ricardo,
B. M. Freeborn,
Daniel Veill,
James Ainslie,
James Turtyn,
Henry F. Turton,
Ebenezer Seely,
P. Holt & Sons,
Dayton & Co.:
Silva & Delgardo,
T. D. & A. L. Rowe,
F. H. Macy,
Beck, Stoughton & Co.,
Dollner, Potter & Co.,
Henry Waldron,
John Bruce,
John D. Moor,
A. D. Nelson, Jr.,
George Gage, Jr.,
Wm. Anderson,
H. I. Menser,
W. Weston,

A. C. Fullerwider,
A. Wallach & Co.,
Bogert & Schofield,
John H. Knapp,
Albert Clark,
J. H. Dederick,
Spencer Gene Platt,
Platt & Brother,
Wm. H. Sempler,
T. H. Curtis,
D. J. Carr & Co.,
R. M. Downing,
J. M. Clark,
Wm. Memberger,
Wm. H. Groesbeck,
J. Blumenthal,
J. Oscar Sexton,
W. W. McGuire,
Ed. H. Endessow,
Church & Dupont,
Geo. W. Ely,
J. Abbott,
H. P. Bucknam,
Chas Rushmore,
G. H. Gorham,
Geo. W. Close,
J. H. Demarest,
John B. Poisal,
Geo. J. Landon,
P. Murartney,
P. M. Breese,
J. Connor Smith,
J. A. Smith,
F. M. Smith,
Thomas F. Thomas,
Augustus M. Scribe,
John F. Tandy,
William McKenney,
Isaac Wilkes,
Chas. Seele,
Daniel McKinney,
D. E. McCarthy,
S. McCarthy,
Wm. Jas. Stewart,
R. Mullikin,
Josiah Johnson,
William Allen,
Young, Davidson & King,
John D. Young,
John W. Avery,
Robert W. Johnson,
Isaac Garner,
Lewis A. Thomas,
Josiah Johnson, Jr.,
William Smith,
Nicholas Roche,
Wm. A. Avery,
Harvey R. Havens,
James Hanes,
George H. Close,
Wm. B. Miller,
John McDonald,
John S. Chattin,
John O'Connor,
Wm. F. Lunner,
Wm. Griswold Waters,
Charles B. Owen.
Thos. Owen & Son,
Robt. J. Stewart,
Eugene B. Kingsbury,
Z. A. Tiltson,
J. E. George,
N. Blanchard, Jr.,
A. R. Blanchard,
E. H. Wilson,
J. L. Cregier,
George Dowling,
James Harkness,
Ostrom & Morris,
Peter Hcott,
J. Marrett,
James Davey,
Giles Wright,
Saxton & Seabury,
Isaac McLellan,
Francis M. McLellan,
H. A. Ellis,
Edgar De Puyster,
James De Puyster,
Daniel S. Marlen,
H. M. Funston,
H. Schippel,
L. H. Abbey,
E. N. Kingsland,
G. A. Lilliendahl,
J. J. Detwiller,
N. M. Manno,
Henry C. Robe,
Julius Bergreen,
Edward Higgins,
Wm. Higgins,
T. Lilliendahl,
J. C. Fisher,
John Conger,
Theodore Payne,
David Russell,
James Webb,
John E. Davidson,
Edgar Davidson,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
Davies Bros.
John Cryder,
H. C. Mace,
John B. Allen,
Samuel Wetmore,
Lewis Einstein & Co.,
William Seek,
B. B. Purdy,
Charles L. Vose,
H. D. Hunt,
A. D. Goodhue,
C. W. Beach,
C. Van Horne,
John Corcoran,
Hunt, Vose & Co.,
E. H. Van Kleeck,
Francis Carnes,
P. B. Gickels,
Wm. B. Bancker,
B. E. Watson,
A. W. Hart,
Wm. T. Pratt,
Wm. A. Wheeler,
Lemuel Bangs,
J. E. Holmes,
Walter Keeler,
Robert O'Brien,
John S. Sutherland,
A. L. Vanriper,
Richard S. Wheeler,
Wm. White,
H. Hobart Haws,
T. Bonesteel,
Geo. W. Loss,
C. B. DeForest,
Stephen Hills,
J. Q. Coleman,
E. W. Voorhees,
B. McIntire,
Wm. F. Crumwell,
John R. Flynn,
Francis Mundy,
Charles Alphouse,
Francis Owens,
James McHenry,
Joseph Kirner,
C. Robinson,
Cornelius Reilly, Jr.,
Patrick Teeney,
James O'Brien,
T. T. Everett,
M. Obright,
John Charles,
Richard Williams,
M. L. Chistallar,
J. F. Hill,
Jas. H. Guion,
D. W. McKay,
Wilcox & Mullen,
E. H. Johnson,
W. Jordan,
John Brown,
John R. Feeny,
Francis Van Horen,
M. Pill,
David S. Nevins,
Jas. Maloy,
J. T. Tool,
L. N. Dodge,
E. Harrison,
Richard Berry,
N. Kulenkampff,
John R. Ryan,
John Hagarty,
Edward Hare,
Andrew J. Miron,
P. M. Hanagan,
H. Kamak,
S. Obersky,
M. Lesser,
John Ryan,
James Gardiner,
B. Aymar,
Ira Henry,
S. B. Kendrick,
W. O. Ruggles,
A. Z. Huggins,
W. W. Fowler,
Geo. H. Bissell,
J. G. Eveleth,
Wm. C. Barrett,
David Buel,
James N. Piper,
James M. Lewis,
E. H. Arthur,
R. R. Kissam,
A. A. Smart,
George Wood,
Kissam & Taylor,
G. F. Osgood,
F. T. James,
W. H. Marston,
J. H. Fonda,
Ivan Nordin,
J. M. Bellarras,
George T. Adee,
John Eadie,
William Lummis,
John Gillelan,
Samuel Conover,
J. F. Northrop,
Philip C. Benjamin,
Jas. W. Quackenbush,
Wm. R. Wemple,
J. McAllister Hess,
Jas. S. Great,
W. Banta,
N. H. Banta,
Chas. R. Russ,
M. B. Mirick,
George Achinback,
Sam. Morrow,
John Waine,
J. H. Falconer,
Wm. H. Barry,
W. H. Gray,
J. C. Little,
J. M. Gilley,
James S. Clark,
James B. Kinstow,
Hugh Fitzpatrick,
Wm. W. Banner,
P. L. Hoffman,
Alexander Taylor,
Henry Mulford,
Henry E. Cornwell,
J. M. Reynold,
John A. Boyle,
J. White,
R. H. Craig,
M. Rose,
Alden Wattles,
James R. Dobson & Son,
Vallentine Eastmond,
H. A. Blanchard,
D. Dater,
A. E. Blossom,
Cooper & Co.,
Dudley P. Ely,
W. W. Van Boskerck,
J. B. Carnans,
John Banchor,
Isaac Lohmann,
Richard Hartstowe,
Edwin A. Johnson,
Stoddard & Clark,
W. H. Vanderveer,
Henry W. Peck,
William De Groot,
Lyles Polhamus & Co.,
Solomon Brothers,
H. H. Lewis,
Henry Hines,
Martin Miller,
Robert L. Mount,
R. Rolston,
Riccard J. Byrnes,
Chas. H. Cox,
C. B. McGloun,

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

The Nova Scotian at Portland.

SUMMONS FOR A CONGRESS ISSUED.

The Treaties of Zurich in Detail.

General and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *Bremen*, Capt. Wessels, of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 30th ult., arrived here last evening.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the same day, also reached Portland last evening.

The *America* arrived at Liverpool, and the *Bavaria* at Cowes on the 28th November.

THE CONGRESS.

A dispatch dated at Paris on the 29th, says:

"The letters of invitation to the Congress were dispatched to-day to the different Powers.

The Congress will assemble in the early part of January next."

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the previous day, says:

"Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, had an interview this day with M. Walewski, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to settle the last points at issue with respect to the Congress between Austria and France. These points appear to be now settled, and the remaining obstacles removed, so far as they affected those two Powers. The interview lasted so long that it was too late to introduce the modifications rendered necessary by recent events in Italy in the letters of convocation, or invitation, to the Powers interested. The letters will, no doubt, be dispatched to-morrow."

THE TREATIES OF ZURICH.

The *Piedmontese Gazette*, of the 23d inst., publishes the text of the two treaties concluded at Zurich, as follows:

Victor Emanuel II., by the Grace of God King of Sardinia, of Cyprus, and of Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, of Genoa, Prince of Piedmont, &c., to all whom the present letters may concern, greeting.

A treaty having been concluded between us and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and signed by our respective Plenipotentiaries at Zurich on the 10th of November, 1859, with a view to consolidate our alliance and regulate, by a definitive agreement, the results of our participation in the late war, the tenor of which is as follows:

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, wishing to consolidate their alliance, and regulate by a definitive agreement the results of our participation in the last war, have resolved to confirm (*consacrer*) by a treaty the dispositions of the preliminaries of Villafranca relative to the cession of Lombardy; to which purpose they appointed, as their Plenipotentiaries, for His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, M. Francois Louis Chevalier des Ambrois de Nevache, &c., and the Chevalier Jocteau, &c.; for His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, Baron de Bourqueney, &c., and the Marquis de Banneville, &c.

Article 1. By a treaty of this day's date, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria having renounced, for himself and for all his descendants and successors, in favor of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his claims (*droits*) and titles to Lombardy, His Majesty the Emperor of the French transfers to his Majesty the King of Sardinia the claims and titles which accrue to him in virtue of Article 4 of the above-quoted treaty, of which the tenor follows:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria renounces, for himself and for his successors, in favor of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, his claims and titles to Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Peschiera and of Mantua, and of the territories determined by the new delimitation, which remain in the possession of his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty.

The frontier, starting from the southern limit of the Tyrol, on the Lake of Garda, will follow the middle of the lake as far as the height of Bardolino and Manerba, whence it will join in a straight line the point of intersection of the zone of defence of the fortress of Peschiera with the Lake of Garda. That zone shall be determined by a circumference at a range of 3,500 metres from the centre of the fortress plus the distance of the said centre to the glacis of the most advanced fort. From the point of intersection of the circumference thus drawn with the Mincio, the frontier will follow the valley of the river to Le Grazie, will extend from Le Grazie in a straight line to Scorzarolo, will follow the valley of the Po to Luzzara, from which point there is no alteration in the frontier line already existing before the war.

A military commissioner, appointed by the Governments interested, will be charged with drawing out the line on the localities within the shortest possible delay.

Art. 2. His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in taking possession of the territories ceded to him by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, accepts the charges and conditions attached to that cession, such as they are stipulated in articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the treaty concluded under this day's date, between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, which are thus conceived:

(*a*.) The new Government of Lombardy will be charged with three-fifths of the debt of the Monte-Lombardo-Veneto.

It will also be charged with a portion of the National Loan of 1854, fixed between the high contracting parties at 40,000,000 florins (*conventions-münz*.)

(*b*.) An international commission shall be immediately appointed to wind up the affairs of (*liquidation*) the Monte-Lombardo-Veneto; the creditor and debtor balance to be drawn on the principle of three-fifths to the new Government, and two-fifths to Austria.

(*c*.) The new Government of Lombardy succeeds to the rights and obligations resulting from contracts regularly stipulated by the Austrian Administration for objects of public interest, concerning especially the ceded territory.

(*d*.) The Austrian Government is charged to refund all sums paid in by Lombard subjects, communal districts, religious societies, public establishments, &c., as caution money, deposits, &c. *Vice versâ*, the new Government is charged to refund any such sums paid in by Austrian subjects.

(*e*.) The new Government of Lombardy recognizes and sanctions the railway concessions granted by the Austrian Government on the ceded territory, and for their full length of time, and especially the concessions resulting from the contracts passed under date of March 14, 1856, April 8, 1857, and September 23, 1858.

Dating from the ratification of the present treaty, the new Government is bound to fulfill all the obligations which were incumbent upon the Austrian Government on account of the above-mentioned concessions as regards railways on the ceded territory. A Special Convention will regulate the railway arrangements between the respective countries.

(*f*.) Lombard subjects living on the ceded territory are allowed one year, dating from the exchange of the ratification, to remove their goods and chattels to the Austrian territory; they are at liberty to retain their landed property at Lombardy. The same facility is given to individuals born on the ceded territory of Lombardy, and established in the States of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Absentees are allowed an extension to two years to decide upon their movements.

(*g*.) Lombard subjects belonging to the Austrian army, with the exception of those born (*originaires*) on that portion of the Lombard territory which remains the property of the Emperor of Austria, in virtue of the present treaty, are immediately free from military service, and may return to their homes. It is understood that those who prefer remaining in the service of His Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty shall not therefore suffer in their persons or property. The same applies to *employes* of Lombard origin in the service of Austria.

(*h*.) Pensions, civil and military, will be paid as heretofore by the new Government of Lombardy.

(*i*.) All deeds, titles and documents (*archives*) relating to that portion of the Lombard territory which remains to Austria or to Venetia are to be handed over to the Austrian authorities, or *vice versâ*.

(*j*.) Religious corporations established in Lombardy are at liberty to dispose of their property, landed or movable, in case the new Government should not sanction the maintenance of their establishments.

Art. 3. By the additional article of the treaty concluded under this day's date between His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the French Government having engaged itself towards the Austrian Government to make, on account of the new Government of Lombardy, the payment of 40,000,000 florins, (*conventions-münz*,) stipulated by the seventh article of the above-mentioned treaty, His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, in consequence of the obligations which he has accepted by the preceding article, engages himself to refund that sum to France in the following manner:

"The Sardinian Government will hand over to the Government of the Emperor of the French Sardinian scrip of 5 per cent. rentes to bearer to the amount of 100,000,000 francs; the French Government takes them at the average rate of exchange of the Paris Bourse of the 29th of October, 1859. The interest of this scrip will be in favor of France, when handed over within one month after the ratifications of the present treaty.

Art. 4. To diminish the expenses incurred by the French Government during the late war the Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia engages to pay to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French the sum of 60,000,000f., for the payment of which a 5 per cent. rente of 3,000,000f. will be inscribed on the ledger of the public debt of Sardinia. The scrip will be handed over to the French Government, which accepts it at par. The interest on this scrip will be in favor of France when it is handed over, within one month after the exchange of the ratifications.

Art. 5. The present treaty to be ratified, and the ratifications to be exchanged at Zurich within a fortnight, and earlier if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of November, 1859.

DES AMBROIS,
KAROLYI,
BOURQUENEY,
BANNEVILLE.

We, having adopted the above treaty in each and all the dispositions it contains, declare, for ourselves, and for our heirs and successors, that it is approved, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and by these presents we approve, accept, ratify and confirm it, promising to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolable.

In faith of which we have signed with our hand the present letters of ratification, and have affixed thereunto the great seal of our arms.

Done at Turin the 17th day of the month of November, in the year of grace 1859.

VICTOR EMANUEL.
(Countersigned) DABORMIDA,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
CARUTTI,
Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TREATY BETWEEN PIEDMONT AND AUSTRIA.

Victor Emanuel, by the grace of God King of Sardinia, &c., to all whom these presents may concern, greeting.

A treaty of peace having been concluded between us, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, signed at Zurich on the 10th of November, 1859, by the respective Plenipotentiaries, of which the following is the tenor:

Article 1. Dating from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, their heirs and successors, their respective subjects and States, forever.

Art. 2. The Austrian and Sardinian prisoners of war shall be immediately restored on either side.

[Here follow *verbatim* the articles already given in the first treaty, Articles 1 to 17, a, b, c, &c., with the following addition:

Art. 17. All treaties and conventions concluded between His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, which were in force before the 1st of April, 1859, are confirmed, in so far as they do not interfere with the present treaty. However, the two high contracting parties engage themselves to submit, within the term of one year, those treaties and conventions to a general revision, to make, by common agreement, such modifications as may be in the interest of both countries.

Meantime those treaties and conventions are extended to the territory recently acquired by His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

Art. 18. The navigation of the Lake of Garda is free, except the particular port and coastguard regulations. The free navigation of the Po and its tributaries is maintained conformable to treaties.

A Convention to put a stop to smuggling on those waters shall be concluded between Sardinia and Austria, within the term of one year, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. Meanwhile, the regulations will be enforced as stipulated in the Convention of Nov. 22, 1851, for the suppression of smuggling on the Lago Maggiore, the Po and the Ticino, and during the same interval no new regulations shall be made respecting the navigation of the Po and its tributaries.

Art. 19. The Sardinian Government and the Austrian Government engage to settle, by a special agreement, everything connected with the maintenance of bridges and passes on the frontier line of the Mincio and the tolls to be levied.

Art. 20. Stipulates that the two Governments will act in common as regards embankments and alterations in the bed of the river if required.

Art. 21. The inhabitants on the frontier line shall reciprocally enjoy the same advantages as were formerly granted to the dwellers on the banks of the Ticino.

Art. 22. To contribute, by all means in their power, to calm the public mind, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, declare and promise that, in their respective territories, and in the countries restored or ceded, no person compromised by recent events in the Peninsula, no matter what his position in society, can be prosecuted, annoyed, or disturbed, either in his person or property, on account of his conduct or of his political opinions.

Art. 23. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Zurich within a fortnight, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November, in the year of grace 1859.

DES AMBROIS,
JOCTEAU,
KAROLYI,
MEYSENBUG,
BOURQUENEY,
BANNEVILLE.

We having seen and examined the above treaty, have approved it, accepted it, ratified it, and confirmed it, and by these presents we approve, accept, ratify, and confirm it, promising to observe it and to cause it to be observed inviolate.

In faith of which we have signed with our hand the present letters of ratification, and have affixed thereto our great seal.

Done at Turin, the 17th day of the month of November, of the year of grace, 1859.

VICTOR EMANUEL.
(Countersigned) DABORMIDA,
(Minister of Foreign Affairs.)
CARUTTI,
(Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.)

* 10 florins to £1 sterling.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The *Moniteur* gives the text of the treaty concluded between France and Austria. It is as follows:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous of putting an end to the calamities of the war, and to prevent the renewal of the complications which gave rise to it, by contributing to erect on solid and durable foundations the internal and external independence of Italy, have resolved to convert into a definitive treaty of peace the preliminaries signed by their hand at Villafranca.

[Here follow the names and titles of the Zurich Plenipotentiaries.]

Art. 1. There shall be in future peace and frendship between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, as also between their heirs and successors, their respective States and subjects, forever.

Art. 2. All prisoners of war shall be immediately returned on both sides.

Art. 3. To attenuate the evils of war, an exception is made to the general law, and all Austrian vessels captured, not yet condemned as prizes, shall be restored.

The vessels and cargoes shall be restored in the sames state as when taken, after payment of all expenses, charges, &c., incurred by their capture, and on payment of the usual allowance to the captors, (*fret acquis aux capteurs*.) No indemnity can be claimed on account of prizes sunk or destroyed, nor for the loss of merchandise, even not condemned as prize property.

It is understood distinctly that all decisions given hold good.

[Art. 4 declares the cession of Lombardy to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, with the details given in the two treaties given above.]

Art. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French declares his intention of handing over (*remettre*) to His Majesty the King of Sardinia the territories ceded by the preceding article.

Art. 6. The territories still occupied in virtue of the armistice of the 8th of July last shall be reciprocally evacuated by the belligerent Powers, the troops of which will retire immediately beyond the frontier line stipulated in Art. 4.

[Art. 7 to 17, inclusive, are *verbatim* the same as those in the treaty between France and Sardinia relative to the settlement of the financial points between the two countries, and the money indemnity to be paid to Austria and France.]

Art. 18. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engage themselves to favor with all their efforts the creation of a Confederation between the Italian States, to be placed under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, and the object of which would be to maintain the independence and the inviolability of the Confederated States, to assure the development of their moral and material interests, and to guarantee the internal and external safety of Italy by the existence of a federal army.

Venetia, which remains placed under the Crown of His Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, will form one of the States of this Confederation, and will participate in the obligations as well as in the privileges (*droits*) resulting from the federal pact, the clauses of which shall be determined by as assembly consisting of representatives of all Italian States.

Art. 19. As the territorial deliminations (*circonscriptions*) of the independent States of Italy which took no part in the late war cannot be changed except with the sanction of the Power that presided at their formation and acknowledged their existence, the rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved between the high contracting parties.

Art. 20. Desirous of seeing the tranquility of the States, of the Church and the power of the Holy Father assured; convinced that such object could not be more efficaciously attained than by the adoption of a system suited to the wants of the populations and conformable to the generous intentions already manifested by the Sovereign Pontiff, His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will unite their efforts to obtain from His Holiness that the necessity of introducing into the Administration of his States the reforms admitted as indispensable shall be taken into serious consideration by his Government.

Art. 21. With a view to contribute by every effort to quiet the public mind, the high contracting parties declare and promise that in their respective territories, and in the lands restored or ceded, no individual compromised by the recent events in the Peninsula, no matter what his rank or position in society, shall be prosecuted, annoyed or troubled, in person or property, on account of his conduct or political opinions.

Art. 22. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one fortnight or earlier if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and fixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November of the year of grace, 1859.

BOURQUENEY,
BANNEVILLE,
KAROLYI,
MEYSENBUG."

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE TREATY SIGNED BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA AT ZURICH ON THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1859.

The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages itself towards the Government of his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty to make, on account of the new Government of Lombardy, which will guarantee its repayment, to pay to it 40,000,000 florins, (*conventionsmünz*,) stipulated by the 7th article of the present treaty, in installments, as follows:

"Eight millions of florins shall be paid cash, by a bill on Paris, without interest, on the expiration of the third month, dating from the day on which the present treaty was signed, and which will be handed to the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty when the exchange of ratifications takes place.

The payment of the remaining 32,000,000 florins shall take place [illegible] instalments, to be made [illegible] Paris, each of 3,200,000 florins. [illegible] payments will be made two months after the payment of the bill of 8,000,000 florins above stipulated. For that date, as for the other following, the interest will be reckoned at 5 per cent., dating from the first day of the month which will follow the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

The present additional article shall have the same force and value as if inserted *verbatim* in the treaty of this day.

It shall be ratified in one single act, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article, and affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November, of the year of grace, 18.9.

BOURQUENEY.
BANNEVILLE.
KAROLYI.
MEYSENBUG.

Art. 2. Our Minister and Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Compiegne, the 27th of November, 1858.

Seen, and sealed with the Seal of State.

NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned) DELANGLE,
Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice.
A. WALEWSKI,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

About 12 o'clock on the morning of the —th, while the steamer *Eagle* was off the Arran shore, on her passage from Glasgow to Londonderry, she came into collision with the waterlogged timber-laden ship *Pladda*. She was struck heavily abaft the funnel, and sunk in a quarter of an hour. About 20 passengers and the second mate are believed to be drowned. Thirty-four persons, including the captain and crew, were saved by the *Pladda* and a tug.

Prussian agents have left Berlin for England in order to inspect those places on the south coast which might be suitable for His Majesty the King of Prussia to reside at during the Winter months, and to make such preparations as are requisite therefor. Beside the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire is also to be inspected.

The Board of Trade inquiry terminated on the 25th. The calumny which some malignant persons are still circulating as to the sobriety of Capt. Taylor is repudiated.

The *Court Journal* says that the Prince and Princess Frederick William intend to prolong their visit to Her Majesty until the end of next week.

The Malta correspondent to the *Times* announces numerous accidents to vessels laden with grain, in consequence of the late severe gales in the Mediterranean.

Henry O'Connel, third mate of the American ship *Flying Scud*, has been committed by the Coroner for Cardiff for trial for the willful murder of Antoni Tesmacher, another sailor, under circumstances of great atrocity.

Condition of the Great Eastern.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL COMMISSION UPON THE GREAT SHIP.

Great Eastern Steamship,
Holyhead, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

Gentlemen: In compliance with your request, we have made a complete survey of the *Great Eastern*, but, not having had time to prepare our detailed report, we beg to submit the following remarks upon the points referred to in your letter, and some others which we think it important you should bring under the consideration of the Board:

With reference to the intimation that Mr. Russell alleges that his contract is completed, we mark that the hull of the ship to which our survey has been specially directed, (exclusive of the engines) is not completed either as to the "general scope" or the "details of the contract," as a first-class passenger ship, such as those of Cunard's line or the Royal West India Mail Company, and that, in her present state, it would be imprudent to send her to sea on a lengthened voyage.

We are unable at present to arrive at a definite opinion as to the cost of the works necessary for the completion of the ship in all respects in accordance with the contract. The amount must be very large. We are unable to state the amount of damages consequent on the delay in sending her to sea.

We may remark generally, that, with the exception of a few cabins, the accommodations are by no means equal to the requirements of a first-class passenger steamer, such as Cunard's line or the Royal West India Mail steamers, but are very inferior—materials, workmanship and furniture.

The accommodation for the officers and crew is by no means such as ought to have been provided and is required by the contract.

The decks are not tight, and a great deal of inferior material and workmanship has been used in them.

There is no heating apparatus for warming the cabins in Winter.

There is a considerable amount of work which is absolutely necessary to be performed before the ship can be trusted on a lengthened voyage across the Atlantic, which work would require a considerable time to execute in an efficient manner, and, even with this done, the ship would not be what the contract requires her to be; and deficiencies in other respects would be a constant source of expense and annoyance to the company.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
GEORGE BAYLEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JOHN JORDAN.

Messrs. Montague, Leverson and Hawley, No. 12 St. Helen's-place, London, E. C.

FRANCE.

The *Times* says the French Government has received permission from Naples to lay a submarine cable from Gaeta to Corsica. Transmission of messages to England will be greatly facilitated by this. The necessity of a line being laid from Malta to Alexandria is also strongly urged.

A Marseilles journal says:

"It is gratifying to have to state that business is being actively resumed in this port. The expedition to China has had the effect of dissipating all fears, even those of the greatest pessimists, that the relations of France with England will not for at least two years remain on a friendly footing; thanks to this common expedition, merchant vessels are being fitted out for all parts. Some of them are to go to India to seek oleaginous seeds, others to the coast of Africa and Madagascar for wax, ivory, arachides, skins and seeds; others to Sumatra for pepper, to Brazil for coffee, to the West Indies and Réunion for sugar, and to Mexico for dyewoods. In a word, there is a general revival. The rise in wheat has been checked, in consequence of a dispatch from Madrid, stating that the Spanish *entrepôts* are so abundantly stocked as to be able to supply all wants to the end of 1860."

It is in contemplation to establish a direct service of steamers between Ireland and France. An Irish company would undertake the line. Cherbourg is talked of as the starting point.

A further rise had taken place in Rentes on the 29th, which closed at 70f. 50c., a rise of ⅛ since the previous day.

A Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says a battery commenced sometime ago, at Honfleur, so as to command the entrance of the Seine, is completed.

The French Expedition to China.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE COMMANDER.

The General Commanding-in-Chief of the French expeditionary corps to China has issued the following order of the day;

Officers and Soldiers—Under the protection of Napoleon III, and of France, you are called on to undertake a remote and glorious expedition. Your mission will not be to add a new conquest to all those which have illustrated France. You are going to show, by strict discipline, to numerous populations that you are not the barbarians they think you are, as you will prove by your warlike ardor the superiority of your courage. For the second time your standard will unite with the English flag, and this union will be an omen of victory, as that of the two peoples is a pledge of peace to the entire world. Your task is grand and noble to fulfill, but the success is assured by your devotion to the Emperor and to France. Some day, on returning to the mother country, you will say with pride to your fellow-citizens, that you have borne the national flag into countries wherein immortal Rome, at the time of her greatness, never dreamt of penetrating with her legions. His Majesty, in bestowing on me the honor of commanding you in chief, has done me a great favor, for which I cannot better show my gratitude than in occupying myself with providing for all your wants with constant care. Let the day of battle come, and you may rely upon me as I rely upon you, and we will insure victory to the cries of '*Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France*.'

COUSIN DE MONTAUBAN.

Head-quarters at Paris."

ITALY.

A dispatch dated at Turin on the 28th, says: The Piedmontese Government has received no communication intimating the opposition of Austria to the Congress on account of the nomination of M. Buoncompagni to the Regency of Central Italy. The difficulties made by Tuscany in the delegation of the Regency to M. Buoncompagni have not yet been settled. M. Desambrois will leave for Paris in the first days of December.

The difficulties between France and Austria, raised by the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. Buoncompagni, are not yet removed.

A letter from Parma in the Milan *Gazette* states that most probably the Assemblies of Central Italy will be convoked. It adds that the people are loud in demanding the return of Gen. Garibaldi.

Letters received here from Rome confirm the rumor that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope at the Congress.

The *Official Journal* of Rome, of the 24th inst., says: "Certain journals exaggerate the reforms which are to come into operation."

Another Manifesto from Garibaldi.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes the following proclamation, issued by Gen. Garibaldi on his arrival at Genoa:

TO MY COMPANIONS IN ARMS IN CENTRAL ITALY.

Let not my temporary absence cool your ardor for the holy cause that we defend.

In separating myself from you, whom I love as the [illegible]presentatives of a sublime idea—the idea of Italian deliverance—I am excited and sad; but consolation comes in the certainty that I shall very soon be among you again, to aid you in finishing the work so gloriously begun.

For you, as for me, the greatest of all possible misfortunes would be not to be present wherever there is fighting for Italy. Young men who have sworn to be faithful to Italy and to the chief who will lead you to victory, lay not down your arms; remain firm at your post—continue your exercises—persevere in the soldier's discipline.

The truce will not last long; old diplomacy seems but little disposed to see things as they really are. Diplomacy still looks upon you as the handful of malcontents which she has been accustomed to despise. She does not know that in you there are the elements of a great nation, and that in your free and independent hearts there germinate the seeds of a world-wide revolution if our rights shall not be recognized, and if people will not allow us to be masters in our own home.

We desire to invade no foreign soil; let us remain unmolested on our own. Whosoever attempts to gainsay this our determination will find that we will never be slaves, unless they succeed in crushing by force an entire people ready to die for liberty.

But, even should we all fall, we shall bequeath to future generations a legacy of hatred and vengeance against foreign domination; the inheritance of each of our sons will be a rifle and the consciousness of his rights; and, by the blessing of God, the oppressor will never sleep soundly.

Italians, I say again, do not lay down your arms; rally more closely than ever to your chiefs, and maintain the strictest discipline. Fellow-citizens, let not a man in Italy omit to contribute his mite to the national subscription; let not one fail to clean his gun, so as to be ready—perhaps to-morrow—to obtain by force that which to-day they hesitate to grant to our just rights.

GARIBALDI.

Genoa, Nov. 23, 1859.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Saturday, Nov. 26—Evening.

Yesterday more than 4,000 Moors attacked for the third time the redoubt before Serolia, and were repulsed. Their defeat was complete. The Spanish troops showed great bravery during this engagement. The expeditionary *corps d'armée* is crossing the Straits; fresh regiments have disembarked at Ceuta.

The Bank of Barcelona has offered the Spanish Government an advance of 5,000,000 reals without interest for all the time the war with Morocco might last.

The Moorish Expedition.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF COUNT ROS D'OLANO.

Soldiers of the Third Company of the Army of Africa: The Queen has placed me at your head that we might together fulfill a great duty, a duty of patriotism, of religion, and of military glory; a duty which, for Spaniards, is traditional and historical—war against the Moor. The Catholic Queen of the Nineteenth century, in exercising her prerogative, expresses the will of all Spain, which, while regenerating itself, feels the necessity of continuing its history. The conquest completed by Isabel I. took upwards of 800 years; Isabel II., reconnecting the historical succession broken by an interval of three centuries, orders us to continue.

Soldiers! The campaign we are about to make is not of those which present frequent opportunities of employing the impetuous dash so proper to your character; constant calm and coolness are, on the contrary, what it especially requires. You go to combat an enemy among whose qualities cunning and deceit are prominent. He will prepare frequent ambuscades, he will feign discomfiture, and will employ all possible means of inspiring you with a dangerous confidence. On the march in the daytime, in your camp at night, you must be ever on your guard, certain that he is in your vicinity, unceasingly watching the moments to surprise you. In the first encounters his audacious ignorance will lead him to throw himself rashly on your ranks; the inutility of his efforts and the dismay occasioned him by his losses will render him more cautious on succeeding occasions.

In order that the result may be undoubted, strictly observe the great maxims of discipline, oppose complete silence to the attacks of a barbarous enemy, and resist with military regularity the assaults of his confused masses; let our light infantry, with their admirable mobility, never lose sight of the support of their reserves; let them load slowly, aim well, and always bear in mind that much fire is no more than much noise....... With these conditions of combat the bayonet will have little to do; but if any portion of the enemy presents itself in solid order break it at once. For this you combine more qualities than your opponents, since you have the eye and the agility of the Arab, the arm and the legs of the Goth, and the intelligence and courage of the Roman.

Our holy cause is the cause of civilization; you unite in your favor the will of one country and the sympathies of all the nations of Europe; you possess all the necessary means for carrying through the enterprise in a short time; we march under the orders of a General-in-Chief of the army, whose military qualities are the best guarantee of a good result, and your divisions and brigades are commanded by generals and officers habituated to war, and who have long been acquainted with the path to glory.

God is for us, and with His protection we are about to commence this struggle and speedily to conclude it, in order that, on your return from Africa, you may embrace your families amid the benedictions of your native country—of that country which to-day confides to you the satisfaction of an offence, combined with the manifestation of the power of a great kingdom.

ANTONIT ROS D'OLANO.

Head-Quarters, Malaga, Nov. 19.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says the effective force of the Prussian army has been again reduced.

The *Berlingsche Zeitung* says M. von Schele has refused the office of Lord Chamberlain, which had been offered to him, stating that he does not intend to take any part in the present political movement.

It is stated that the Minister of War, Gen. Bonin, has tendered his resignation, and that the same has been accepted.

It is also asserted that he is to be replaced by Gen. Herrmann.

Baron Wilkens-Hohenau, the Minister of Electoral Hesse at Berlin, has received orders to proceed to Dresden for the present. The Prusian Minister at Cassel, Herr von Sydow, is gone on leave to Berlin. A formal recall of the two Ministers by their respective Governments has not taken place.

DENMARK.

The *Fædrelandet* reports that by a letter of the King, dated the 24th ult., the Councillor Rottwitt has been intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent says: "Reports, one of them official, announcing the death of Nana, have been received in Calcutta from Katinandoo. They were not believed. According to the latest accounts he was levying recruits on our frontier, and threatening to annihilate Lucknow. He has about 6,000 men with him."

The same correspondent says: "A story is circulating here, apparently derived from a Chinese pamphlet translated in the *Northern Bee*, which attributes to the Cabinet of Peking an idea of invading India."

Hon. Frederick Bruce remains at Shanghai. Admiral Hope arrived at Hongkong in Her Majesty's ship *Chesapeake*, on the 9th October, and we are glad to learn that he has quite recovered from his wounds. We understand he will remain here for some time.

From Japan we learn that matters remain on a very unsatisfactory footing, and the Government throw all sorts of obstacles in the way of a friendly settlement according to treaty. The murder of a Russian officer and sailor has brought about the dismissal of the Governor of Kanagawa, and it is stated that Gen. Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Siberia, who was present with 12 ships of war, has taken advantage of the opportunity to obtain the lower portion of the island of Saghalien for the Russian crown.

The Very Latest.

BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Portland, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The screw steamship *Nova Scotian*, which left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived this evening.

Her news is mainly anticipated by the arrival of the *Bremen* at New-York, but the advices *via* Queenstown are one day later.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York Nov. 19, arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York Nov. 19, arrived at Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 30—12.15 P.M.—The funds continue very buoyant, and the Rentes are steadily improving in price, being now quoted at 70f. 65c.

3:15 P. M.—The rumors of the bombardment of Tanjiers by the French caused a decline; the Rentes closed at 70f. 30c., or one quarter per cent below Saturday's prices.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Arrived from New-York, *Plymouth Rock*, at Deal; *Harpswell*, in the Clyde; *Mayoe*, at Havre; *Excelsior*, at Liverpool.

The ship *Spard*, hence for Savannah, has put back.

The ship *Seth Sprague*, ashore at Bronwashaven, has been got off.

Latest Political Intelligence.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 30—10 A. M.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, has just arrived.

The ship *Queen of the West*, for Mobile, has put back.

A Madrid dispatch says that a sharp engagement took place between the Spaniards and Moors on the 25th. The Moors lost heavily. The Spaniards had eighty killed and four hundred wounded.

LATER VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Paris, Wednesday.

It is currently reported that the French Squadron has neither bombarded Tangiers nor Tetuan. A small fort on the coast of Morocco having fired at a French steamer, the latter replied, and having dismantled the fortification, afterwards rejoined the Squadron at Algesiras. It is stated that the commander of the French Squadron has informed the Morocco Government that this event does not change in any respect the relation between the two countries.

Marseilles, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 23d inst. During the last six days a storm of unparalleled violence had prevailed in the Euxine Sea. All the vessels out at sea were driven on shore, and about eighty have been lost. The coast is strewed with wrecks and dead bodies. The inhabitants of these inhospitable shores have stripped the survivors of the wrecks of their personal property. Tug steamers have been sent to the Black Sea, in order to render assistance in the recovery of property.

The Grand Vizier had given a very good reception to M. de Lesseps.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The *Opinione Nationale* has received a first warning from the Minister of the Interior, on account of having published an article on the temporal power of the Pope, which, the warning states, is considered an outrage on a foreign Power, and to the Church of which the Pope is the head.

Madrid, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

It is reported that the Government of Tangier has fired upon the French squadron, and that the latter replied by bombarding the place as an act of retaliation.

London, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The steamer *Emu*, from Australia, with the October mails, arrived at Aden on the 20th ult. The letters are expected to reach this city on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Shannon* arrived this morning with the West India, Mexican and Pacific mails.

All hopes of saving the *Parmatta* are now given up. The staff engaged in the attempt have come home in the *Shannon*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says there is still some uncertainty as to whether the English Government has yet made up its mind to take part in the Congress.

In the recent interview with Prince Metternich it is said that Count Walewski assured the Prince that the influence of French diplomacy will continue to be exercised in Central Italy in favor of the spontaneous recall by the population of the Grand Dukes.

Commercial News by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market, for the three days, added up 19,000 bales, of which 3,500 were on speculation and for export. At the close there was but little inquiry, and prices were rather weak, although nominally without change.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices are favorable, and the market closed firm, at the highest prices for Goods and Yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour dull and declined 1s., with sales at 22s.@27s. 6d. Wheat dull and declined 2d.@3d. ℔ cental; sales of red at 9s. 6d.@10s., and of white at 9s. 6d.@11s. 8d. Corn quiet and declined 1s. ℔ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Potashes quiet at 27s.@27s. 3d.; Pearls dull at 27s. 6d. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice inactive. Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s. Resin dull.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks was firmer. Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 30½ discount; Illinois Central Sevens of 1860, 89½; Pennsylvania Central Shares, 93@94; Erie Railroad Third Mortgage Bonds, 60; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, First Mortgage, 89@91.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 96⅝@96¾ for both money and account.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar steady; Coffee firm, and 1s. dearer for the week. Teas flat; Common Congou quoted at 1s. 3d. Rice quiet. Saltpetre firm. Business on 'Change yesterday at full rates. Jute—4,000 bales going out at full prices occasionally, but rather dearer. Indigo —600 bags, sold rather easier, particularly for low qualities, under 47s.

Latest Markets.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 1—P. M.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 7,000 bales, and of to-day 8,000, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Prices are unchanged, though inferior qualities are difficult of sale at former rates. Exports, yesterday, 7,063 bales; previously, this week, 15,677 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady.

Provisions quiet but steady.

Produce slow of sale, but rates unchanged.

Sugar market quiet. 2,400 bags of Dates sold at 40s. 9d. Rice steady; 2,300 bags of Rangoon sold (to arrive,) at 9s. 6d. per cwt.

London, Saturday, Dec. 1—P. M.

The produce markets are generally unchanged. Sugar market quiet, but steady; Common firm at yesterday's prices. Tea quiet; Common Congou quoted at 1s. 2d. lower. Rice firm. Saltpetre steady.

Consols are quoted 96⅝@96¾ for money, and 96 11-16@96 13-15 for account. New threes 95⅝@95¾.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

The Columbia-street Homicide.—The investigation of the circumstances attending the shooting of James Murry, in Furman-street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday night last, was commeneed before Coroner Horton and a jury, last evening. Medical testimony was first introduced to show that the deceased died from the wound received. Capt. Shannon, of the Third Precinct Police, was the next witness. He knew nothing of the affair until after the accused, Capt. de la Bresier, was brought to the Station-house, but the locality where the affair occurred was a dangerous one for strangers at night. Thomas Quigley was then called. He resides at No. 105 Washington-street, New-York, and works for Mr. Webb in the Custom-house. He knew deceased, and was with him when shot. He stated that deceased, a man named Cochrane and himself crossed to Brooklyn early Sunday evening, and went to Phil Clark's drinking place, in Columbia-street, where they remained until nearly 12 o'clock that night, when they started for New-York, but stopped at the corner of Columbia and Pacific streets. Here the prisoner and two companions passed by and a boy threw a stone at them. The three men then turned back and spoke to deceased, and after a few words they clinched, and he heard at that time the report of a pistol. Witness said he would not be able to identify the party who threw the stone. At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner adjourned the inquest till 3 P. M. to-day.

The City Railroads.—The Committee of the Common Council on Railroads met last evening, to hear arguments for and against the proposed reduction of fare on some of the City Railroads, from five to four cents. Through their counsel, H. R. Pierson, several of the Directors, and some of the citizens, the Railroad Company claimed that it could not make the proposed reduction unless the fare for children of all ages was uniform with that for adults. It is estimated that 20 per cent. of the passengers are children. Several citizens argued against this position.

Calendars.—General Term Supreme Court, to-day—Nos. 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62½, 63, 64, 67, 70, 73, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 87. The Court will open at 9½ o'clock this morning.

City Court—Nos. 15, 16, 21, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50.

Dramatic.

Winter Garden.—The "Octoroon" was played here last night to a splendid house, and the performance passed off admirably. Mrs. Allen has added a new triumph to the many she has already won, and proves once more that opportunity frequently makes the actress. Mr. Pearson and Mrs. Stoddard, who have also suddenly been put into new parts, leave nothing to be desired. We have never witnessed a better performance of the piece than that given last night.

The managerial difficulty between Mr. Stuart and Mr. Bourcicault, which has led to the retirement of the last named gentleman, excites naturally a great deal of discussion, especially in theatrical circles where personal feeling enters largely into every matter, whether of consideration or policy. In these circles it is Mr. Bourcicault's misfortune to be decidedly unpopular, and hence the amount of sympathy which he he excites is infinitessimal and equivocal to the last degree. We have endeavored to get at the real merits of the case, and proceed to give them to the reader in a narrative which is, we think, sufficiently founded on fact. Mr. Bourcicault and his wife (who is better known as Miss Agnes Robertson) were engaged at the commencement of the season for a period of twelve weeks; the lady to draw a salary of one hundred dollars per night as leading actress, the gentleman one hundred dollars per week as stage-manager—total, seven hundred dollars per week. This singularly liberal arrangement was soon found to be disastrous to the management, but having been entered into, it was carried out to the letter, and Mr. Bourcicault drew close on nine thousand dollars from an exchequer which frequently had to be replenished from private sources. Towards the close of the twelve weeks' engagement, Mr. Bourcicault proposed to renew the contract on a different basis, so that the management might recover some of its losses. It was suggested that each week, after the current expenses (in which Mr. Bourcicault included his own salary) were paid, the profits should be divided. In the new contract was included the now popular piece of the "Octoroon," and wisely or not the arrangement was acceded to. For two it is said Mr. Bourcicault was satisfied with the terms of the new contract, and in this period the "Octoroon" was produced. The success of the drama was immediate and overwhelming, and perhaps suggested to Mr. B. that he was not sufficiently paid for his work. This seems to be the natural explanation of the subsequent difficulties, which began with obstacles thrown in the way of the management by Mr. Bourcicault, followed by disputes on the subject of the validity of the new contract. The management did not see the force of Mr. [illegible] reasoning, inasmuch as thirteen hundred dollars [illegible] to that gentleman for a single week's [illegible] (with the services of Miss Robertson) of the [illegible]. Most managers, we opine, would consider that [illegible] sufficient—perhaps liberal. Matters came to a crisis on Wednesday, when Mr. Bourcicault positively declined to play or allow his wife to play in the "Octoroon" any longer. The reason given for this abrupt course was that *his life was in danger in [illegible] the piece!* Thus, after writing the piece, putting the management to immense expense in producing [illegible] rehearsing it, playing it, justifying it in a public [illegible] and taking thirteen hundred dollars as a [illegible] of its success, the dramatist suddenly discovers that it is dangerous to his life. Naturally indignant at a scheme which seemed to have for its aid the abrogation of an existing engagement, only that a more onerous one might be [illegible] on the treasury, the management recast the play and dispensed with the services of Mr. Bourcicault and Miss Agnes Robertson. Mr. Jefferson, the [illegible] comedian, is now the stage-manager of the Winter Garden, and there is every reason to believe that his sense of personal danger will not increase with the prosperity of the establishment.

The case as it stands does not seem a very creditable one to the party most interested. There will unquestionably be an exciting botheration for the lawyers, and a fine dish of theatrical scandal for the public to discuss. In the meantime Mr. Stuart announces the "Octoroon," thus become doubly attractive, for every night.

John Bull at Home.

LECTURE BY LOLA MONTEZ AT MOZART HALL.

Lola Montez delivered, last night, at Mozart Hall, to an audience of fifteen hundred persons, her first lecture since her return from England. The quite natural subject which she chose was "John Bull at Home," which she treated, [illegible] with less than her usual vivacity, but with a [illegible] appreciation of the individual she had to deal with. [illegible] had to speak of the English, she remarked, as they appeared to her after residing some years in America, and trusted that she would not be accused of abusing them. Abuse formed no part of her design. We often laugh at the [illegible] of those we love the best. Indeed, to abuse England in America would be like abusing America in England, and either would be like abusing the son to the father or the father to the son. America, not even in her newspapers, had yet ceased to call England the mother country. Wars, struggles of finance and diplomacy, never could wipe out the great fact that America had received her being from Old England. In nothing were England and America more alike than in the general spirit of active enterprise which marked the two nations; and though England could not, perhaps, be said to be on the rise, yet her people were active as ever, and it was no metaphor to call her the workshop of the world. No part of the world was so much like Old England as New-England. What is called smartness in this country is peculiarly English. Nowhere in the world do so many people live by their wits as in England. New-York is indebted to London for its [illegible] rogues and pickpockets, but it would be doing England injustice to say that its smartness here was limited to its rogues. There was not a newspaper in any of the principal cities of America, whose [illegible] book-keeper, reporter, stenographer, critic or [illegible] was not an Englishman. In England you [illegible] idlers. Everybody is going somewhere, and going to do something when they get there. The English tradesmen are as much like the sharp, [illegible] Yankees as are two peas of the same pod. It was amusing to see the English laugh at certain peculiarities of the natives of New-England, which are themselves entirely English.

In domestic and social life the English were very admirable. But there were drawbacks. The Scotchman will dearly love a bonnie lassie because she is bonnie. The Irishman will love a woman for her beauty and accomplishments, but the Englishman will love her, but will love her all the better for the gold in her purse and the land that is her dowry. For that matter, (added Lola,) money in any country is a mighty inspirer of affection.

The fair lecturer gave some instances of gallantry in England, which had little piquancy. Her [illegible] and pocket handkerchief stories were in bad taste. As a summary of her lecture, she found John Bull a pretty good fellow; hospitable, bold, brave, [illegible] headstrong, fond of beef and sherry, and extremely agreeable, when disposed to be so. The people of England were entirely free from that ridiculous idea of America which they were popularly supposed to entertain. When she (Lola) lectured in England, the portions of her lectures which were most appreciated, was when she praised America. England as well as America acknowledged that the source of all power was in the people, and the majesty of the people in England now was greater than the majesty of the throne. There was an essential likeness in this, as in most other respects, between John Bull and Jonathan. They were the same sort of fellows. The foundation of character was essentially the same. The only difference was in the drapery.

The lecturer was frequently applauded during the delivery of her discourse.

For Commercial and Marine Intelligence, See Third Page.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.........[illegible]
North and West Way Mail..........[illegible]
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4[illegible]
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 [illegible]
East for Boston, by Steamboat..................3 [illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the steamer *Fulton*, hence for Havre, will close on Saturday, Dec 17, at 10½ A. M.

A mail for Havana will be made up for the *Moses Taylor* on Monday, Dec. 19, closing at 1½ P. M.

The mails for California, per *North Star*, will close on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Dec. 17	New-York	Havre.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen	Dec. 24	New-York	Havre.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 31	New-York	South'ton.
United Kingdom	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen.
FROM EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	Nov. 30	Glasgow	New-York
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Hamburg	New-York
America	Dec. 3	Liverpool	[illegible]
North American	Dec. 7	Liverpool	[illegible]
Asia	Dec. 10	Liverpool	[illegible]
Kangaroo	Dec. 14	Glasgow	[illegible]
Canada	Dec. 17	Liverpool	[illegible]
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	[illegible]
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
North Star	Dec. 20	New-York	[illegible]
Atlantic	Dec. 20	New-York	[illegible]
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Moses Taylor	Dec. 19	New-York	Havana.

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LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Depot, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

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MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 8, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars, address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1859.

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Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

THE SCHILLER FEST IN GERMANY.

Different Aspects of Government Anxiety and Opposition—Their Policy in Munich and its Success—Schiller, as a Politician, a Discussion—Schiller and Goethe, a Parallel—The Poet of William Tell in Switzerland, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

It were useless to undertake a full description of the countless SCHILLER Celebrations of last week, although the record, if once complete, would be an interesting and valuable one. The history in almost every case, is one of underhand and o open opposition, as fruitless as it was determined There were several reasons why the 10th of November should be viewed with suspicion by the authorities. It is the anniversary of the execution o some of the ringleaders (one, at least,) of the German Revolutions of 1849—it was one of the bloodiest days in the French Reign of Terror, and (what naturally makes it disagreeable to good Catholics) it is also the birthday of MARTIN LUTHER. These associations were of themselves ominous, and seemed to foreshadow what is now clear enough without them—namely, that the full expression of the National feeling on this occasion has been in every possible way hindered or prevented.

The general dissatisfaction in Prussia, which I mentioned in my last, has been hardly appeased by the generosity of the Prince Regent, who has established a prize of a thousand thalers in gold, to be awarded once in three years to the writer of the best German dramatic poem. And in other quarters, where the wishes of the people have been equally disregarded, no such conciliation has been attempted.

In Vienna and Munich the matter was managed more cunningly. The Governments approved of the Schillerfeier—so highly, indeed, that they kindly undertook to oversee the carrying out of it! In Vienna, even less restraint than usual was laid on the public; and yet, the fact that the soldiery were out of sight, and the police extraordinarily indulgent, seems to have had no disturbing effect whatever. The speeches, too, seem to have been quite temperate, although in one case, at least, open and free.

Per contra. Although the soldiery were "out of sight," it doesn't follow that they were "out of mind." On the contrary, every man knew that they stood *under arms* in the caserne, and that their invisibility was a sign of their readiness. As to the speeches, they were all inspected beforehand; and the unfortunate man who was "open and free," has got himself into trouble, by having spoken certain passages which the censors had already scratched out! So much for Vienna Freedom of Speech.

In Munich, the case is not so bad. Here, the Royal family took considerable interest in the progress of the preparations for the Fest; the Court poet, Herr BODENSTEDT, condescended to write all the necessary poetry, (amounting to eleven or twelve different odes, &c., all on SCHILLER;) the Court artists gradually got control of the public tableaux, to the disappointment of many eager amateurs; the Court orators wrote the speeches, and the Court newspapers praised them. The sole event left free for the popular sentiment was—a crowd, and a hurrah.

It is a singular fact that, although the officials of Munich were not forbidden to take part in the celebration, they kept, almost without exception aloof from it,—a fact which, in accordance with our hypothesis, would signify that the Government only wished to do enough to take the matter from dangerous hands, and yet not so much as to compromise itself.

The city authorities, on the night of the torchlight procession, (which was very cloudy, and literally *pitch* dark,) caused all the street lamps to be extinguished at 8 o'clock, because, *according to the almanac*, it should be moonlight. Few houses were illuminated: among them, that of our worthy Consul, Mr. TEN BROOK, attracted most attention, through its brilliant appearance and the "Star Spangled Banner" which it displayed. Mr. TEN BROOK also attended the Festival Dinner on the 12th.

The dinner was enlivened by a slight failure in the Court programme. As usual, the principal *rôles* were in the hands of comparative foreigners—talented men, but not appropriate representatives of a corporation so rich in native intellectual power as Munich. However, it was all neatly arranged, *comme il faut*: the work of dissecting SCHILLER'S reputation was discreetly divided, and the several orators came with their cut-and-dried speeches, prepared to consider him as Dramatist, Idealist, Historian and Man. One timid gentleman had even been intrusted with the delicate subject, "SCHILLER as Politician;" but this precaution against the chance choosing of that view by some volunteer, proved futile, for the unhappy man broke short off in the middle of an intricate attempt to avoid committing himself, with the remark that he had undertaken a subject which he could not fully discuss—a clear invitation to somebody else to finish the treatment of it.

After the pre-arranged platitudes had been gone through with, and Herr GIEBEL had read his poem, and the inevitable BODENSTEDT his—in fact, just as everything seemed to be proceeding to *such* a "harmonious" termination—what was the consternation of the contrivers to see old Dr. NEUMANN rise to speak.

The Doctor was suspended from his Professorship in 1852, principally on account of the wit and ability with which he lectured on Modern History, (bringing his remarks under that head to the very year in which he lectured, and, consequently, pretty close home.) Since that time, he has won himself a much greater audience as author, and his special talent will find its fitting exponent in his present undertaking—the History of the United States of America. This, by way of reminding you who it was that so disarranged the plan of the old fogies.

It was Prof. NEUMANN'S first political speech since eleven years; but his talent for *stump* oratory is truly American, and seems not to have rusted by disuse. His remarks, though extemporaneous, were, by far, the most striking and interesting of the evening. The anxiety of the "harmonious" became painful as he proceeded, after a humorous introduction and the relation of several anecdotes of SCHILLER, to take up the stitch which had been so awkwardly dropped, and consider SCHILLER as a politician, closing with a parallel between SCHILLER and GOETHE, in which he claimed that the former was the Poet of the People, the latter the Poet of the Artists. He said that, when a young man, he once asked Baron WM. HUMBOLDT why it was that, in the celebrated correspondence between these two greatest poets of Germany, which took place at the most interesting period of her history, when she suffered under the oppression of the foreigner, not a word was to be found about the condition of the Fatherland; only discussions as to whether Mlle. ———, in dancing, held her foot so or so, and other purely æsthetic matters. In reply to which, the Baron gave him to understand that SCHILLER would willingly have brought political matters into the correspondence, but "the Minister" declined to agree to it. It is not to be denied that after GOETHE became connected directly with the Court, he chose no more popular subjects for his dramas. Egmont, the hero of the Netherlands, finds no counterpart in such ideal creations as the *Iphigenia*. And *Hermann and Dorothea* is, perhaps, the only work of GOETHE where Nature seems stronger than Art.

On the other hand, SCHILLER paints a Wallenstein, basely treated by a tyrant Emperor; a Tell, a Joan of Arc, leaders of the people; a patriot Don Carlos; a martyr Marie Stuart—yes, *he* is the people's poet.

Such a train of thought roused the most violent opposition. I will not tell you in detail how utterly our old acquaintance BODENSTEDT failed, in attempting an off-hand refutation of so patent a fact as that which Prof. NEUMANN had laid down; nor, in short, how completely the old veteran came off conqueror over his opponents. I have given so much space to the matter, because it is repeating itself in various parts of Germany. The *Grenzbote*, of Nov. 11, draws a similar parallel between GOETHE and SCHILLER; and I think the question is thereby partly answered: "What will they do when GOETHE'S centennial arrives?" The people *love* SCHILLER; and GOETHE'S birthday may very properly pass without such a national tribute as his friendly rival has received.

The general sentiment on this occasion was eloquently expressed in the following words, which formed the close of a speech at a meeting of the Würzburg students, by an old professor of the University:

"It is your turn now, you that are young. You are the hope of the Fatherland—its support for the future. We old men have labored in the cause; much is already accomplished for Freedom and for Union; it is yours to complete the good work. Do not stand aloof! Let to-day's solemn festivity be a symbol of German unity. One in this spirit, we bring our heartfelt greeting to the manes of SCHILLER, and lay, together with the millions who like us love and honor him, the wreaths of Fame and Gratitude—the gratitude of a nation—yes, a world, upon his grave!"

What a sad glimpse into the state of German politics does the fact afford that such utterances as these—mere exhortations to the most necessary of national virtues—are considered dangerous and of revolutionary tendency. The "Eisinacker Programme," which is nothing more than this carried out to a ground of legal and peaceable action, is denounced as actual treason.

One of the most interesting Schiller celebrations was held on the Rütli, (where the conspiracy scene of "William Tell" is laid,) by the Swiss cantons of Uri and Unterwalden. The men of Uri, as in the drama, were "first on the ground," and the others came across the lake in a large yacht, singing in chorus as they came in sight of the mountain:

"We heartily hail thee, in distance—
Still mountain, that liftest thine head
Where the wavelet, that melts as it glistens,
From snows everlasting is fed!

We praise thee, most peaceful of regions!
We hail thee, thou Holiest Land,
Where our fathers, with valorous legions,
Forever burst slavery's band!"

Arrived at the other shore, the Unterwalders were met and greeted by their waiting countrymen, and the whole party ascended the mountain to the spot where the Patriot League was formed and the oath was sworn. Here they formed a circle, hand in hand, and renewed the solemn covenant, singing afterwards choruses appropriate to the occasion. Addresses were also delivered, and the assembly separated after resolving to place on the summit of this peak a simple shaft of stone, with the inscription:

"TO TELL'S POET,
On his Hundredth Birthday.
THE ORIGINAL CANTONS."

The most practical thought which the Schiller Fest has as yet called forth, is the foundation of the Schiller Fund, for the aid of German authors in indigent circumstances. The contributions to this fund will amount, it is said, to an enormous sum. Every one, from the Sovereigns down, (or up,) is proud to subscribe something, be it ever so little. The total amount will be known in a few weeks, at Weimar, the head-quarters of the Committee.

The subscription for a monument to ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT is said to be also very heavy.

The friends of Prof. ENCKE, Director of the Observatory at Berlin, will be glad to hear that he has recovered from his recent illness.

The course of Prussia in regard to the constitutional movement in Cur-Hessenin, declaring hers for the old Constitution, has met the approval of all liberal men. Austria, of course, wishes the continuance of the present one, and the Elector, being a tool of Austria, is also opposed to a change. Bavaria was among the Governments who declared themselves, when the question came up in the Diet, in favor of a middle course, without specifying what that course would be. This amounts to a passive opposition to Prussia and the people of Hesse.

In Hesse Cassel a new journal has recently appeared, and found immense favor with the people. Its subscription list is said to have increased 800 names in one day. It is hailed as the first attempt, for many years, to establish a liberal and independent journal in the Electorate.

We have just received the news of the firing upon the *Arlington* by the Spanish authorities. There seems to be some expectation on the part of European journals that the Yankees will make an excuse of the matter, unless full reparation is offered, to take possession of Cuba; but that implies an obstinate folly on the part of Spain which is very improbable.

R. W. R.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Data for Estimating the Chances of a Naval War.

The leading topics of conversation and discussion in England are the anticipated war with France, the volunteer Rifle Corps and the Channel Fleet. Never since the assemblage of the first NAPOLEON'S Boulogne flotilla has the question of the National defences occupied so large a share of public interest; and in proportion as the necessity of preparation for war becomes more evident, statements of the military and naval strength of other nations are more anxiously scrutinized.

Messrs. KNIGHT & Co. have issued their *Companion to the Almanack* for 1860, containing an article on the naval force of the United Kingdom, and presenting also a tabular view of the forces of all the navies of the world. England has the greatest number of vessels of all classes, but the preponderance in line-of-battle ships and frigates is in favor of France. By including British ships on the stocks, and excluding French vessels in course of construction, England is made, however, to have a greater number of line-of-battle ships on the stocks; but if the same rule be applied to both countries they have each an equal number of vessels of this class, namely—51; while France has the preponderance in those propelled by steam. In frigates the superiority of France is much greater, the number being 101 against 44, and of screw and paddle-wheel steamers 38 and 19, respectively, against 19 and 9—4 of the screws being the celebrated plated frigates. It is in corvettes, sloops and gun-boats that the numerical superiority of the naval force of England consists; and if the naval power of nations is to be measured by the number of the vessels, without reference to tonnage or armament, Sweden is a greater naval power than either France or Russia. France has a much larger number of transports than England, and has the preponderance also in small vessels, both sailing and steam. Russia appears as the third naval power, but her force is very much under-stated. Only 19 line-of-battle ships are ascribed to her, while the most recent official accounts show 32, eight of them screw steamers; and only 18 frigates, instead of 37, while the number of steamships of this class is reduced from 16 to 11. The smaller classes o vessels are more correctly returned, but credit is not given for the full number of small steamers, and the 70 screw gun-boats of Russia are altogether overlooked. Russia, like France, has more transports than England, and this superiority consists entirely in screw steamers, in which class of vessels the Russian navy approximates closely to that of France.

The United States holds the next place to Russia among the navies of the world, though exceeded by several second-rate States of Europe in respect of the total number of vessels. Sweden has 8 line-of-battle ships and 10 frigates, three vessels of each class being screw steamers. Holland 5 line-of-battle ships and 16 frigates, but all of these are sailing vessels. The Danish fleet is numerically smaller, consisting of 4 line-of-battle ships and 9 frigates, but three of the latter are propelled by the screw. Turkey has 7 line-of-battle ships and 6 frigates, but the list does not distinguish steamers from sailing vessels. Spain has 2 line-of-battle ships and 10 frigates, six of the latter being steamers, but three of them fitted with paddle-wheels. What a contrast to the navy of that Power half a century ago, when it ranked next to those of England and France! As this power has just commenced a foreign war, for the first time since her naval prestige was destroyed at Trafalgar, it may not be amiss to note the composition of her present fleet. Besides the aforesaid large vessels, the Spanish navy comprises four corvettes, fifty-six smaller vessels and ten transports, the greater part of all these being sailing ships. Naples has two sailing ships-of-the-line and nineteen frigates, fourteen of which are steamers. Sardinia has ten frigates, six being screws. Austria, a single screw line-of-battle ship and seven frigates, three of them screws. Portugal has but one vessel of each class, and both are sailing vessels. Prussia has four frigates, two of them screws. The Greek fleet has three frigates, including one screw. Holland and Naples, therefore, may contest the honor of being the fourth naval power in Europe; the former has the greatest number of vessels, but in line-of-battle ships and frigates they are equal, and the latter has the preponderance in steamers. In the Western world, next to the United States, the first place is due to Brazil, and then follow, according to the *Companion*, Peru, New Mexico and Chili, in the order of their names. But what of Paraguay?—she is altogether omitted. In comparing the naval force of one country with that of another, it must not, however, be forgotten that all such abstracts as the table under notice must be defective, unless the number of guns, weight of metal, speed, stowage, steering qualities, &c., are also taken into consideration. Diversities of build and equipment so much affect the specific numbers under each head, that we can obtain only general notions from them. The vagueness of the terms frigate and corvette must also be remembered; and that some of the frigates built in England, during the last year or two, are not inferior in power to the line-of-battle ships of a few years since.

In respect of armaments, there is probably little difference between the three great naval Powers of the Old World. The Armstrong gun, though not yet tried in actual warfare, is undoubtedly a tremendous agent of destruction, whether regard is had to the weight of iron thrown, the distance to which it can be hurled, or the precision with which it can be made to strike any given object. The Vincennes gun is said to have made fearful havoc in the Austrian ranks in the Italian battles; and, in addition to the Paixhan gun, which wrought such destruction amongst the Turkish shipping at Sinope, a Russian steel gun is talked of as having performed wonders in the Caucasus. And in connection with inventions of this kind, it must not be overlooked that France and Russia have eagerly adopted every improvement in the appliances of warfare, whilst England has, until recently, neglected them. "No sooner had the war with Russia terminated," says the writer in the *Companion*, "than all the resources of that country were given to the renewal of her ships, and the raising of a fleet. Her emissaries were soon to be found in every port in England, and no novelty in science which promised advantage in future warfare, or even in the fitting of ships, was neglected by Russian naval officers. It was no uncommon sight for Russian steamers, built as well in the Thames as elsewhere, to proceed to sea with fittings upon new principles—so new, that English shipowners had not yet become acquainted with their existence, much less had the English Government been aware of such advantages." Some time ago it was stated at the Society of Arts, in London, by Mr. REED, a naval architect—and the statement was indorsed by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL—that facilities were afforded to Russian officers for inspecting the English dockyards which were denied to English ship-builders and engineers; and it is not improbable that many of the improvements adopted in the Russian Navy had previously been submitted to the British Admiralty, and their merits ignored or neglected.

Another point of comparison remains to be examined, namely, the manning. England discharged her sailors at the end of the war with Russia, and is now expending thousands of pounds in the endeavor to bring them back to her flag. The crew of a Russian ship out of commission do garrison duty in the port. Russia has the means of indefinitely increasing the number of her naval forces at will, by drafts from the land forces; and though this practice has been often ridiculed, it must not be forgotten that the Baltic fleet of England went to sea in 1854 with a large proportion of landsmen, drawn from her over-crowded labor-market. France is in still better case, her system enabling her to draw from the sea-faring population any number of trained seamen. But England must wait until men offer, and this they are not likely to do in anything like sufficient numbers until either the Government offer higher pay or the rate of wages in the mercantile marine declines. What her position is, the *Companion* states as follows:

"The crews of our ships are clamoring for redress of grievances. The world is advancing in civilization, and the naval officer and the sailor must advance too. Both the military and civil branches of the service afloat are dissatisfied. Petty officers are scarce, warrant officers are discontented, midshipmen and mates are scarcely procurable; so that warrant officers in many ships do quarter-deck duty. Lieutenants are memorializing, masters are loudly expostulating, promotion is nearly at a stand-still, while the higher grades in the service have a full list. Appeals have been made to the merchant service almost in vain. Men enter the navy from selfish motives; absence of contentment has marred discipline, and rendered them mercenary. The only encouraging feature as regards manning is, the large number of boys who are entering the navy."

These boys may form a good nucleus for a future naval force, but they will not suffice to man the fleet which, according to popular belief, may any day or night be called into requisition to repel an invasion.

MEETING OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB.—At a meeting of the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, which was held on Monday evening, there was an irruption of outsiders. Suddenly the Constitution was spirited away and the subsequent proceedings are thus described by the *Evening Bulletin*: A motion was made to postpone the election of officers. This was voted down, but the Chairman decided differently, and he was thereupon seized by a stalwart Anti-Administration man, and forcibly ejected from the chair. A well-known medical gentleman was then installed in his place. The new Chairman was afflicted with a cold, and with a bottle of cough-mixture in one hand and his cane in the other, he attempted to keep himself in voice and the meeting in order. So much confusion prevailed for a time that the Police were sent for; but their services were not put into requisition. The Anti's finally went into an election for President, Grand-Marshal, Sergeant-at-Arms, twenty-four Vice-Presidents, five Recording Secretaries, and five Corresponding Secretaries. It is scarcely necessary to say that all the newly-elected officers are Anti-Administration men, of the most decided stamp. The sudden revolution has carried dismay into the ranks of the original Keystones, and there is an eminent probability that Philadelphia will soon boast two Keystone Clubs, both of which will claim to be the "original Jacobs."

NEW BOOKS.

AVOLIO, A LEGEND OF THE ISLAND OF COS, WITH OTHER POEMS. By PAUL H. HAYNE. TICKNOR & FIELDS, 1860.

This collection of poems bears testimony to the author's conscientious cultivation of fine poetical gifts. For Mr. HAYNE is undoubtedly a poet; his writings display imagination and sentiment always pure and correct, if not of the very loftiest. And he is always equal to himself; his ambition to excel never leads him to attempt what is beyond his strength. It is pleasant in these days to find a young poet so modest in the estimate of his own powers, and so healthy in his tone of thought. The pieces in this volume are all short, and range through a vast variety of subjects. Necessarily, therefore, we obtain but partial glimpses of the writer's nature, but enough is shown us to warrant the conclusion that Mr. HAYNE writes for the love of his art, and is deeply penetrated with a sense of its sacredness. "Avolio," the longest poem of the collection, is founded on a story in LEIGH HUNT'S *Indicator*; and it is but justice to Mr. HAYNE to say that his version of the legend is superior to the original, as poetry is to prose. Such was, indeed, the opinion of LEIGH HUNT himself, under whose eyes a copy of the poem fell, shortly after its publication in a Southern magazine, and he wrote to congratulate the author on the success with which he had treated the subject.

Mr. HAYNE is very successful in his songs, one of which, "Fly, swiftly fly," is so beautiful that we should be glad to quote it, did our space permit.

There is fine thought and good knowledge of character exhibited in the dramatic sketches in this volume; but we do not think Mr. HAYNE'S powers very well adapted to dramatic subjects. He is apparently well aware of this himself. His sonnets, which are very numerous, are uncommonly good; he manages this difficult form of verse with great skill. One, by no means the best of these, we quote, and take leave of Mr. HAYNE for the present, with the hope that we shall hear more of him hereafter:

SHELLEY.

Because they thought his doctrines were not just,
Mankind assumed for him the chastening rod,
And Tyrants, reared in pride and strong in lust,
Wounded the noblest of the sons of God;
The heart's most cherished benefactions riven,
They strove to humble, blacken and malign
A soul whose charities were wide as heaven,—
Whose deeds, if not his doctrines, were divine;
And in the name of Him whose sunshine warms
The evil as the righteous, deemed it good
To wreak their bigotry's relentless storms
On one whose nature was not understood.
Ah, well! God's ways are wondrous. It may be
His seal hath not been set to man's decree.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. By BAYARD TAYLOR. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

Books of travel, even if written by an inexperienced pen, have a certain air of fascination about them; and an enthusiastic tourist who has given so many years of his life to sight-seeing as Mr. TAYLOR has done, can hardly fail to find readers to whom his pencilings will afford decided pleasure. This volume, combining the results of certain episodes of travel in different lands, is a sketchy and readable companion to the former publications of the author; destitute of the thread of a connected narrative, and requiring no extraordinary mental exertion in its perusal, yet agreeable in its variety.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. HARPERS.

Mrs. HOWITT has comprised within the limits of two small duodecimos the essence of American History. Her work is an excellent compendium, arranged with careful regard to chronological classification, clothed in a style of easy narrative, and possessing the additional advantage of entire freedom from prejudice. The compend is continued down to the period of the admission of California, and concludes with a fair view of the present state of the Mormon question. The volumes are amply illustrated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The facetious sayings of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the well-known editor of the *Louisville Journal*, have been compressed into a volume, bearing the title of *Wit and Humor in Paragraphs*. Mr. PRENTICE, however, wishes it to be distinctly understood that "the publishers are responsible for the title," and having made this preliminary statement, proceeds to explain the reasons of the publication of the book. He yielded only to the solicitations of friends and the endearments of his publishers; desires it to be known that he has omitted names in all cases where such personal references might prove offensive,—and adds that many of the quips which fill a page have reference to past scenes, chiefly of a partisan character. The *Prenticiana* being thus formally introduced and apologized for, the author proceeds to "string his pearls." It is useless to deny that PRENTICE says a sharp thing epigrammatically, or that the book is not good reading; only—it must be taken by small installments, in order not to lose the relish. (DERBY & JACKSON.)

Sir Rohan's Ghost, an anonymous novel, appears from the Boston press of TILTON & Co., in a single volume. It has some scenes which are strongly drawn and effective.

Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWS, a competent elocutionist, publishes a *Ladies' Reader*, as a text-book for girls' schools. The selections are judiciously made. (BUTLER & Co., Philadelphia.)

The lovers of microscopic wonders will enjoy Mr. GOSSE'S *Evenings at the Microscope*, a record of diligent researches among the minute organic forms. The illustrations help the reader to understand the descriptions of animal life. (APPLETONS.)

The history of remarkable inventions is summarily narrated by Mr. FREDERICK C. BAKEWELL, in a volume called *Great Facts*;—an inexpressive title, forasmuch as there are great facts which have nothing whatever to do with remarkable inventions. Mr. BAKEWELL treats of the telegraph, fast printing-presses, the new shooting implements tubular bridges, and other triumphs of inventive ingenuity, and has done his work well as far as it goes. (APPLETONS.)

Messrs. TOWNSEND & Co. issue another of COOPER'S novels—*Lionel Lincoln*—in uniform style with their excellent library edition.

Mr. PETERSON publishes DICKENS' *Tale of Two Cities* in a handsome octavo volume, in uniform style with former works by the same author.

Capt. R. B. MARCY'S handbook for overland expeditions—*The Prairie Traveler*—is issued by the HARPERS in a portable form. Capt. MARCY is an excellent authority on all subjects pertaining to travel on the great plains, and instruction may be gathered from his pages.

The citizens of the ancient town of Newport, and the descendants of the early settlers in that quiet region, will greet with satisfaction the history of the *Reunion*, just issued by Mr. GEO. C. MASON. The events of last August are fully reported, and authentic transcripts of the poems and speeches which were prepared for the occasion of the Celebration, are furnished.

An earnest lady, belonging to the ultra school of Woman's Rights—Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL, of Boston—publishes in book form a series of three lectures, delivered by herself, on the subject of *Woman's Right to Labor*. Mrs. DALL gives battle for the suffering of her sex, and discusses the evils of low wages and hard work. (Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co.)

A good guide to the performance of home theatricals is afforded in the *Book of Plays*, just issued by GEORGE G. EVANS, in Philadelphia. A number of standard plays are given complete, with directions for private representation, prepared by Mr. SILAS S. STEELE. A number of tableaux for parlor amusement are also described, with the addition of elaborate instructions to the performers.

A Massachusetts school-lecturer, Mr. SANBORN TENNEY, offers to the acceptance of learners a new text-book on *Geology*, illustrated with two hundred engravings. The classification is very well arranged.

Harry Lee, or Hope for the Poor, a novel, is published by the HARPERS. The story was originally written for the entertainment of the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house in this City, but is extended and published in its present form for wider circulation.

A third edition of the Baron DEGERANDO'S work on *Self-Education* has issued from the Boston press of Mr. BURNHAM. It is prefaced by an introduction from ELIZABETH P. PEABODY, a lady to whom we are indebted for a faithful translation of the work. Miss PEABODY pays a graceful tribute to the memory of the late HORACE MANN.

A manual of political instruction is published by BUTLER, of Philadelphia, entitled *An Exposition of the Constitution of the United States.* The author is Mr. HENRY FLANDERS. The work is arranged in the form of a text-book for schools.

Two newspaper essays on the *Law of the Territories*, originally published in the Philadelphia *North American*, over the signature of "Cecil," have been reproduced in book form, by C. SHERMAN & SON, of Philadelphia. The writer holds conservative views, and discusses the affair at Harper's Ferry from the stand-point of a non-agitator.

CHILDS & PETERSON (Philadelphia) publish the Ninth Edition of BOUVIER'S *Law Dictionary*; revised, enlarged and corrected by the latest authorities. The work is in two massive volumes, stoutly bound and serviceable.

RELIGIOUS.

Prominent among the new religious literature is Prof. STOWE'S edition of Dr. GILLIES' *Memoirs of George Whitefield*, published by LEARY, GETZ & Co., Philadelphia, in a volume of 300 pages, with a portrait of WHITEFIELD. The typographical execution is exceedingly bad, but the work is one of peculiar interest. The author treats of his subject as one who writes because he loves the task; hence, a warm and genial tone, a picturesque narrative, and a striking picture of a great mind. Prof. STOWE'S Introduction is an analytical disquisition upon the character of the Christian minister, drawn with great clearness, and valuable as an accompaniment to a book otherwise interesting.

A volume of the *Sermons of Rev. E. H. Chapin*, of this City, has been published by HENRY LYON. Twenty of Mr. CHAPIN'S discourses are given, as revised by himself. The admirers of that eloquent gentleman will be glad to receive so satisfactory a collection of some of the best of his pulpit efforts.

Rev. Dr. TYLER, Greek Professor in Amherst College, publishes a *Memoir of Rev. Henry Lobdell*, late a Missionary of the American Board at Mosul. Coupled with this Memoir is a sketch of the early history of the Assyrian Mission, which adds an important leaf to the record of missionary effort. The author, admiring the talents of Dr. LOBDELL, does not fail to evince for his memory that fraternal regard which originated in College fellowship and intimate relations. The book is a tribute to a self-sacrificing and thoroughly earnest man. (Tract Society.)

A very pleasant, gossiping, readable work is that of the venerable Dr. MURRAY, ("Kirwan,") just published by the HARPERS, under the title of *Preachers and Preaching*. Dr. MURRAY gives the results of the observations of many years of active ministerial life, interweaving with his reflections a series of personal reminiscences.

A volume of the *Sermons of Rev. Richard Fuller*, of Baltimore, is issued by SHELDON & Co. The edition is the author's own, and he dedicates it to the members of his congregation.

The American Tract Society reprints from the *American Messenger* a series of articles on religious topics, under the general title of *Sketches from Life*. The volume is handsomely printed—pp. 480.

An old volume, written by CHRISTIAN SCRIVER, of Magdeburg, in 1671, and known for two centuries by the name of *Gotthold's Emblems*, is republished by GOULD & LINCOLN (Boston) from the twenty-eighth German edition. Religious readers, who relish it, will find the story encompassed by all that type and press can do to render the book a pleasant one.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

The publishers' array of attractive Juveniles for the Holidays is so various that all the children can be gladdened at once. Running up from the gorgeously illuminated Alphabet to *History Made Easy*, these little volumes hold within their lids a great deal of amusement and information for the little ones of the household, and are by no means to be scoffed at in the matter of intrinsic value. For instance, the romance of the history of the Pretender is flowingly told by MEREDITH JOHNES, in a plump volume issued by the APPLETONS, under the title of *Prince Charlie, the Young Chevalier*—the facts of history being so woven with a sketchy story of adventure, that the lad into whose hands *Prince Charlie* may fall will be loth to read *finis*. So, too, the trip of the *Percy Family through Scotland and England* (published by SHELDON & Co.) frames sundry bits of British facts in a pleasant way. The author is DANIEL C. EDDY.

Rev. JACOB ABBOTT, always a popular writer for the young, puts forth another of his "Florence Stories,"—*Florence and John*—a readable little volume, published by SHELDON & Co.; who have also published the *Old Battle-Ground*, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE—a book neither attractive nor remarkable.

For the inculcation of sound Scripture doctrine, unmingled with the confusing annotations of commentators, there is a sumptuous square volume from the press of the APPLETONS—*Bible Stories in Bible Language*. Two hundred pages, ample illustration, cream-tinted paper and very large type, are the setting in which to place before the children the stories of Joseph and Samuel, and all the celebrated personages of the Scripture record.

Several smaller books, less pretentious, and suited to feebler capacities, are among the new list of Holiday volumes for the youngsters. A translation of ABEL DUFRESNE'S *Stories of Henry and Henrietta* is published in Boston by Mr. BURNHAM. The HARPERS issue another of Mr. ABBOTT'S primaries, *Stories of Rainbow and Lucky*; Mr. SCRIBNER prints, in immense type, a quaint little story of the adventures of the *Gray African Parrot*, from the lively pen of HARRY GRINGO; the APPLETONS have *Baby Nightcaps*, a tender juvenile publication; and MAYHEW & BAKER, of Boston, publish the legendary story of the *King of the Golden River*, in the choicest style of type and paper. The text of JOHN RUSKIN, illustrated by the pencil of DOYLE, would alone have furnished agreeable infantile food, but the publishers have added thereto the charms of a very superior style of typography, which commends the *Golden River* to the adult eye.

Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Museum.

LETTER FROM SIR GARDNER WILKINSON TO DR PRIME.

No. 33 YORK-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE,
LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: It was only a short time since that I heard of the death of our mutual friend, Dr, ABBOTT, which all who knew him must sincerely lament, for there never was a more liberal, kind-hearted and estimable man; and it is a pleasure to express an opinion, formed from an acquaintance with Dr. ABBOTT of many years, to you who have taken so great an interest in his welfare. I am anxious to know about the valuable collection he sent to America. I really hope it will continue to command the interest it so justly excited when first it went to New-York, and that its great importance will not be lost sight of. If the people of the United States were not so intelligent or so capable of estimating its merits as they are, I should grieve that it had left Europe and that my recommendation for its purchase by the British Museum had not been adopted—for such a collection is not likely to be offered to us again, especially since the Egyptian Government has commenced the formation of one in the country. But I think that it is of more importance to mankind, and more in the interest of science and universal knowledge, that collections should exist in many different and distant places, and the advantages to be derived from their study promise to be great in proportion as people are energetic and interested in the subject they illustrate. This particularly applies to the United States of America, from which so many intelligent travelers go annually to visit the temples and sites of ancient Egyptian cities.

Indeed, the possession of such a collection would be an honor and a benefit to any land; and a day will come when the United States, in the zenith of their power, will look back with pride on the good sense of their predecessors who established this valuable department of the National Museum, and will give due credit to the citizens of New-York for their patriotism and discernment. I shall rejoice when I learn that Dr. ABBOTT'S collection has received their acknowledgment of its importance, and that New-York has shown its determination of owning an Egyptian museum which shall rival the best in Europe, for we all profit by the labors of such enlightened minds as those possessed by America, and the success of their studies cannot but be furthered by the aid of materials which so fully illustrate the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians. You must feel a great interest in this matter, and I hope that you and all who know Egypt will make common cause therein, independent of the very natural desire of every American of education to see that his compatriots appreciate the importance of such a collection, and are sensible of the credit which must attach to its possession. I shall be much obliged to you if you will kindly let me know what is done in this matter, when you have a spare moment for writing.

Believe me, yours truly,
GARDNER WILKINSON.

THE DEATH OF IRVING.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains the reasons which have led Mr. TODD to consent to the publication of his admirable discourse commemorative of WASHINGTON IRVING:

TARRYTOWN, Dec. 13, 1859.

REV. JOHN A. TODD—Dear Sir: Having heard with great satisfaction the sermon delivered by you on Sunday last, on the death of the late WASHINGTON IRVING, and desiring that it should be more extensively known, we would respectfully solicit a copy for publication. Very truly your friends,

SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
ABRAM STORMS,
WM. P. LYON,
JOHN C. MALLORY,
GEORGE HOWARD,
DAVID S. ROWE,
S. P. YORK,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.,
WM. H. TOWNSEND,
WM. HOGE,
EDWARD B. COBB,
FRANK VINCENT,
CHAS. L. DAVIS,
JACOB STORM,
BENSON FERRIS, Sen.,
H. CARUTHERS, M. D.,
BENSON FERRIS, Jr.,
CHARLES STARR,
J. G. DUDLEY.

PARSONAGE OF THE SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
TARRYTOWN, Dec. 14, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of yesterday, in which you request for publication a copy of the sermon preached on Sabbath morning, the 11th instant, on the death of our illustrious fellow-citizen and neighbor, the late WASHINGTON IRVING.

Although the sermon was written without any design or even thought of publication, yet I do not feel at liberty, under the present circumstances, to withhold compliance from the wish which you have done me the honor to express. The manuscript is therefore submitted to your disposal.

With warm regard, I am, gentlemen, your friend, and servant in the gospel,

JOHN A. TODD.

SANFORD COBB, Jr., ABRAM STORMS, WILLIAM P. LYON, and others.

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED IN THE SECOND REFORMED
DUTCH CHURCH OF TARRYTOWN, NEW-YORK,
ON SABBATH MORNING, DEC. 11, 1859,
BY THE PASTOR, REV. JOHN A. TODD.

THE SERMON.

ISAIAH iii: 1–3.—"For behold the Lord, the Lord of Hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem, and from Judah, the stay and the staff, the whole stay of bread and the whole stay of water. The mighty man, and the man of war, the judge, and the prophet, and the prudent, and the ancient. The captain of fifty, and the honorable man, and the counselor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator."

The subject of this chapter is continued from the one which precedes it. The threatenings of God against Judah are here set forth in solemn and impressive array. The opening portion of the chapter is occupied with the general announcement that the people were about to be deprived of the supports upon which they principally depended, and among these are mentioned, as the chief and most important, "the whole stay of bread, and the whole stay of water," the food and the drink, which were essential to the preservation of life. Immediately following, we have a list of the public men,—eminent and conspicuous for their official position, and for their natural endowments and genius,—who were about to be removed from the nation, and among them we find the military, the civil, and the religious functionaries of the land.

As the next step in the progress of national decline, and as, indeed, the necessary consequence of what had just taken place, the affairs of the State are intrusted to the guidance of weak and unskillful hands. Insurrection against the established order of society, mutual violence and aggression, and wide-spread anarchy, are the fruits of a government whose power is not guided by the dictates of wisdom and justice. And, at length, no one being found willing to accept of public office—a singular condition of society, to which in this country we have never yet attained—the strong oppress the weak; the authority of law, the guaranty of personal rights, the security of life and property, are subverted and swept away, and the national existence is numbered among the things that were. In all this, the Prophet desired those whom he addressed to recognize the hand of God—that God who "doeth according to his will in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth." He did not allow their thoughts to rest upon the Chaldeans, as the primary cause of the events which he predicted, when in fact they were only the *instruments* employed by a superior and all-controlling power. But he led their contemplations away, upward and onward, along the narrow channel through which the divine energy had rolled forward to its effect, until they found themselves in the presence of the Lord Jehovah himself, the everlasting God who fainteth not, neither is weary; and saw in Him the great and sovereign disposer of national, as well as of individual destinies, who raises up one and casts down another according to his righteous will.

In the last verse of the preceding chapter, the prophet had called upon the people "to cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils"—that is, to cease from reposing their trust in any human protection, and from regarding, with a confidence which shut out God from the government of his own universe, the high endowments of created mind. And in the text, he presents the argument by which he sought to convince their understandings, and to persuade their hearts into compliance with his exhortation. That argument lay in the fact that God was about to deprive them of the various means of support and protection upon which they so inconsiderately relied—the food upon which they subsisted, and the men of illustrious station and preëminent intellect, who constituted, in their estimation, the bulwark and glory of their land.

"For, behold," says he, "the Lord," as the sovereign disposer, even Jehovah of Hosts, the self-existent and eternal one, is about to take away from Jerusalem and Judah, not only from the capital, but from the whole kingdom, the stay and the staff, all kinds of support, and, first of all, the whole stay of bread, and the whole stay of water, the supply of their physical and necessary wants. And next in the catalogue of supports and resources of which God was about to deprive them, the great men of the Commonwealth, thus—as the rendering may be literally given[*]—"Hero and warrior, judge and prophet, divine and elder, the chief of fifty, and the favorite, and the counselor, and the ingenious artificer, and the man who is skillful of speech"—that is, possessed of genius to mould and fashion language, and to clothe the creations of the mind in the attractive forms of persuasion, of melody, and of beauty.

Such is the meaning of the text. And thus did the Prophet teach the Jewish people of old, that there was a Power above all human power, upon which they were dependent, and in which they ought to put their trust,—that man, whatever may be his prowess in battle, or his wisdom in counsel; whatever may be the insinuating and resistless enchantment of his genius, whether revealed in thoughts bodied forth, and transferred by the cunning artifice of letters to the written page, or breathed by the living voice in tones of eloquence and power upon the listening ear,—is, after all, but a *creature*, whose breath is in his nostrils, whose heart is exposed and vulnerable to the shafts of death, and who, before the next moment has winged its way into eternity, may be torn from those who delight in his beautiful and multiplied creations, or who rely for safety upon his aid.

You have no doubt, my hearers, already apprehended the object of these remarks. Your thoughts have outstripped the words that were designed to awaken and direct them, and have gathered in solemn silence around that event which has cast a shadow of gloom upon this whole nation, and especially upon the community in which we live. Not that the idea of Death is unfamiliar to our minds; not that he does not often come into this, and into every community, wherever the sons and daughters of Adam have carried the frail clay of humanity; but because, in this instance, his stroke has fallen upon a distinguished victim, and he has removed from among us the presence of one toward whom our hearts went forth in unwonted admiration and regard. Every day, either here or elsewhere, and often in many places at one and the same moment, is Death exerting his solemn power upon the race of man. In the humble cottage on some mountain slope, in some shaded valley or distant forrest, or in the living wilderness of some great city, are the young and the old, the brave and the fair, passing away in unbroken procession to the dust of the sepulchre, and to the destinies of the life to come. But the great world without does not regard it. Like the leaves of Autumn that strew our pathway, they sink into the grave, and their death is crowded from recollection by the never-ending succession of new events. But when the tall and graceful trees of the forest,—the monarchs whose heads towered above the general altitude,—are brought down by some resistless blow, their fall is attended with a louder crash, and the earth itself trembles beneath the shock. So, when the men who walk upon the loftier heights of place and power—when those whose intellectual stature and as they move along the paths of science, of history, of literature and of art, renders them preëminent above the general mass, are laid prostrate by the stroke of Death, the event impresses itself more vividly upon the minds of men, and calls out from its hidden springs in the heart a profounder sentiment of sorrow.

I know not what may be done or spoken elsewhere in regard to the departure out of this life of that illustrious, and honored and beloved citizen, whom we, in this community, were so proud to call our friend and neighbor, but whatever it may be, I cannot bring myself to believe that you, my hearers, are willing that he should pass away from among us never more to return, and that his dust should be laid down to mingle

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[*] Chiefly, but not entirely, as given by Prof. ALEXANDER, on Isaiah, *in loco*.

gle with that of parents and dearest kindred, by the shadow of that old Dutch Church, which is the mother of us all, without some recognition of his individuality—some words of tender feeling, of heart-felt sorrow, some expressions of love and reverence for his memory, some offering of praise and thanksgiving to God for the excellent gifts, both of head and heart, with which he was pleased to endow him, and some attempt to gather up and to bring home, for our nobler and more spiritual uses, the solemn lessons of the dispensation which took him from us. His is a name to be revered and cherished. Its glory shines upon our country's annals. And now that he has gone from us, and from the land he loved so well, he has bequeathed to us in his unblemished life, in his recorded words, and in his illustrious name, an inheritance worthy to be highly prized, to be sacredly guarded. A country's glory is the collected glory of the great men whom God has given her—their high achievements, their noble spirits, their memorable names. And it is right that they should have their monuments not merely in the mute and icy marble that marks the spot where their ashes rest, but in the warm, the living, throbbing hearts of all her sons.

——"Think not such names
Are common sounds; they have a music in them,
An odorous recollection; they are a part
Of the old glorious past. Their country knows
And loves the lofty echo, which gives back
The memory of the buried great,
And calls to valor and to victory,
To goodness and to freedom."

When such a man dies,—when his name is stricken from the roll of living men, and given in sacred charge to the historic muse, that she may "march with it down to latest times," it is not meet that his honored dust should be put away out of sight in darkness and in silence, without some tribute to his character, to his life, and to his fame. For when we thus give our offerings of love and admiration to that which God made so fair, and yet so wonderful in capacity and power, we praise God in his works, we glorify his matchless and infinite skill, and we do honor to the dignity of that nature which is able so to appreciate and so to delight in the higher exhibitions of the wisdom and goodness of our Creator.

It is a solemn event when God comes by his Providence, and removes from the midst of a nation the mind which He has most highly endowed. Insensible must be that heart, and deaf to the voice of instruction must be that spirit, that does not receive with reverent humility, with docile submission, the impressive lessons which such an event is adapted and designed to teach.

It is a sad thing to utter. It is almost startling, to us who have been accustomed so long to look upon him as he has moved in quiet and unobtrusive dignity among us, but the hand of God has transferred the thought from the records of possibility to those of actual fact, Washington Irving, the patriarch of American literature,—the accomplished scholar,—the admirable historian,—the elegant writer,—the wonderful magician, who evoked from the realms of thought the spirit of romance and beauty, and breathed it upon every hill and valley, upon every shady retreat, and every wandering brook that hastens on to join this noble river that pours its majestic volume into the sea; aye, and upon the very air that fans the Summer verdure, or whistles through the branches of the wintry wood around us,—the pure patriot,—the diplomatist, watchful for his country's honor, and yet skillful in the arts of preserving peace,—the kind and beloved neighbor,—the faithful friend, and, what is better than all, because it constituted him the "highest style of man," the modest and benevolent Christian, the sincere believer and disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. Washington Irving is dead. Dead, did I say? No! He has just begun to live. His spirit has gone up to the enjoyment of a higher sphere, and its power upon the kindred spirit of his race has been consecrated by the solemn mystery of its departure. God has given to him the precious boon of a twofold life—the life eternal of the glorified in heaven, and the life of an undying memory in the hearts of men. And can we say of such an one that he is dead? True, he has gone from us, and on earth we shall see his face no more.

"But strew his ashes to the wind,
Whose sword or voice has served mankind—
And is he dead whose glorious mind
Lifts thine on high?
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

We have lost his welcome presence, and it is for that we mourn. But his grave is with us, and here it will remain for generations to come, the shrine of unnumbered pilgrim feet. From the lofty eminence upon which he stood, conspicuous to the eyes of the world, from his position of intellectual greatness and spotless dignity, he has passed away. The sepulchre has claimed all of him that was mortal for its own. His eye is quenched; his arm is palsied; the tongue that was ever eloquent with the words of kindness is hushed to the ears of living men forever; the pen that distilled upon the written page the subtle creations of his brain, the ideal forms all fresh and fair from the realms of intellectual beauty, in which his spirit loved to linger, lies where he left it, dead and silent, like the clay from which the living soul has departed. And on this Sabbath morning, while we are gathered in the house of God, his honored remains are sleeping by the side of her whom he called by the holy name of "Mother," who loved him while living, and whose memory he loved when dying, in the grave which he had appointed for his last repose. There—there may they sleep in peace, until these heavens be no more, and in the last day be raised again to the glorious resurrection of the just!

It is not my purpose, nor is this the proper time, to trace the career or to pronounce the eulogy of the illustrious dead. Born in the City of New-York, at No. 131 William-street, about midway between John and Fulton streets, and only a few steps from the old North Dutch Church, on the 3d of April, 1783, and dying in his own quiet home on the banks of the Hudson, on the 28th of November, 1859, he attained to the ripe old age of 76 years 7 months and 25 days. And then he received the fulfillment of the promise: "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

The record of his life, from the home of his childhood, upward and onward along the path of toil and triumph which he trod, with quiet courage and ascending step, until he reached the last and loftiest height of his earthly being, from which he went still forward and upward, "with his old stride from glory to glory," has been carried on the wings of fame to the farthest hamlet of our country, and to the remotest corners of the civilized world.

It is enough to say that, beginning his literary career at the age of 19, and sending forth the first of his principal works at the age of 26, his progress to the end was but the continual repetition of success. Of him it may be said, what was said of another, that

"He kept Victory on the run,
Till Fame was out of breath."

The last work, and perhaps the greatest, that he ever wrote, the *Life of Washington*, he completed but a few months before his death. In that his labors came to a close—the star of his genius culminated to its zenith; and while the vestal fire of patriotism shall burn in the national heart, and while the English language—the grandest of living tongues—shall express the thoughts of living men, that work shall perpetuate the names of GEORGE WASHINGTON and WASHINGTON IRVING, canonized in the fellowship of glory—the Father of his Country and the Father of his Country's Literature. The triumphs of his splendid morning were surpassed by those which he achieved beneath the mellow radiance of his setting sun; and thus, by the labors of his declining years, he appropriated to himself a share in the sentiment which, it has been affirmed, could be applied to none but MILTON—that "he was the only man who ever eclipsed his own fame by a higher and brighter noon; who, after winning an immortality for his youth, gave it back to oblivion by the achievements of his age."

But his character wore another aspect: he was something more than the man of genius. Honored as he was, the world over, he was yet loved as well, and as much, as he was honored. No one could mingle in his society, though the opportunity were but brief, without feeling the magnetic influence of his nature. In his countenance, as well as in the placid flow of his language, and in the sentiments which he habitually entertained, the one feature which distinguished his character as a man, and stood out in pleasant and winning prominence, expressed itself to all who knew him in the single word—peace. For the struggles of intellectual warfare, the sharp excitement of opposing convictions, it is almost needless to say that he had no taste. In the atmosphere of mutual love, in the fragrance of gentle sympathies, he found his congenial element, and there he was ever at home. On more than one occasion, when the debated questions of ecclesiastical order, and subjects of a kindred nature, have engaged the conversation of friends in his hearing, he has been known to interpose with the remark: "Let us live in love. We are all striving for the same object, and going to the same place of rest; and why should there be contentions by the way?" His mild expostulation at once silenced the discord of controversy, and brought back the reign of peace.

Attached he undoubtedly was to the polity and forms of worship of the particular denomination of Christians to which he belonged, but his heart was too large, his sympathies too noble, not to recognize and appreciate, with profound respect, the excellence and labors of other denominations that maintained the vital principles of Christianity. No one could fairly apply to him the lines which GOLDSMITH so unfairly applied to BURKE:

"Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

He had a broad and catholic spirit, which he manifested not only in words, but also in deeds. The pecuniary means which he subscribed and paid to promote the general interests and efficiency of the Reformed Dutch Church in this village, together with other contributions to religious and benevolent purposes, indicate very clearly the liberal sentiments which occupied his mind and heart—sentiments which are the never-failing result of true piety in union with intellectual greatness. One of the last acts of his life—occurring in November, the very month in which he died—was to present to the library of the Western Theological Seminary of the Old-School Presbyterian Church, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, through the hands of a venerable and valued friend residing in Pittsburgh, a beautiful copy of his *Life of Washington*. I had myself the pleasure of examining the volumes a few days before they were sent to their destination, and was struck, on reading the brief lines of presentation which he had written on a blank leaf of the first volume, by the traces of that graceful modesty which ever distinguished him, and by the simple affection which he cherished for his friend. We cannot wonder, when we contemplate his life, that his death awakened in so many hearts the sad sense of personal affliction, or that so many unfeigned mourners were found in the slow procession which followed his remains to the tomb.

In quiet simplicity—in all the gentleness of sunny and genial childhood—with a heart overflowing with kindness and good will toward all men, and filled with submissive and grateful humility before God — with a spirit mild and amiable by nature, and rendered still more lovely by the ennobling influence of the religion of Jesus Christ—which he firmly believed and consistently professed, he passed his days among us until they closed with the closing year, amid peaceful scenes, and under gentle skies, which were in singular and beautiful harmony with the spirit that ruled his life. In him, if ever, did the blended lineaments of greatness and humility illustrate the fair ideal upon whose living realization the Martyr-Student of Cambridge so earnestly longed to look!

——"Oh, I would walk
A weary journey to the furthest verge
Of the big world, to kiss that good man's hand,
Who in the blaze of wisdom and of art,
Preserves a lowly mind; and to his God,
Feeling the sense of his own littleness,
Is as a child in meek simplicity!"

Conscious that the powers of his physical frame were giving way—that "the silver cord was about to be loosed," and "the pitcher to be broken at the fountain,"—he anticipated his departure at no distant day. But a short time before his death, while assisting to convey to the tomb the remains of an aged and venerable friend, he was heard to remark that the service which he was then performing for another, he would soon need for himself.

On another occasion, during the month of November, as he was taking leave of one who has often worshipped with us in this sanctuary—a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, no less revered for his character than for his labors and his years, to whom he was greatly attached, and who was about to return to his Western home, from which he had come to spend the Summer on the banks of the Hudson,—he referred with touching emotions to their declining age, and to the probability that this would be their final parting. But, he immediately added, although they might never meet again on earth, there was a better land, and they would temper their present sorrow with the hope of a reunion in the life to come. God grant that when his surviving friend shall follow him thither, that hope may have a full and glorious realization. But perhaps the most solemn and tender expression of his anticipations in regard to death was that, which was among the last, if it was not, indeed, the very last, that he was known to utter. Only five days before he closed his eyes forever upon the light of earth, he stood by his mother's grave—that mother whose memory was ever so dear—and, pointing to the spot by the side of it, which he had selected for his own, he said calmly to the friend at his side, "I shall soon be there."

Dear old man! he has reached the gaol of his earthly journey. His prophesy is fulfilled. Crowned with the wreath of immortal fame, loaded with the benedictions of loving hearts, full of years, full of peace, he has gone to his rest. There his head shall recline upon its lowly pillow, and his Redeemer shall guard his sacred dust.

It is delightful to think that the same benignant Providence which smiled upon his life, gave to the time of his death and burial the placied beauty of unclouded skies, the brightness of warm and golden sunshine, the glory of Autumnal hills bathed in its effulgence, and rendered pure and sweet by the gentle winds that blow upon them, from the majestic river that rolls beneath. It is more delightful to think of the love and veneration that swelled the hearts of the congregated thousands that came from near and far to pay their homage to his genius and his worth. But it is most delightful of all to think that the patriarch's work was done, and that he was waiting for the call of that blessed Master whose love transforms the gates of death into the gates of glory to the soul. Yes—yes. It is true, my friends, we have nothing to regret, nothing to mourn, but our own loss, our own bereavement.

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble."

And now, beloved hearers, what is the lesson which we are to learn from this solemn dispensation? Is not GOD teaching us individually and as a nation that every earthly stay and staff is but frail and uncertain at best? Does He not remind us, when the great men of our country come down from their high places to sleep in the dust, that all that pertains to time is imperfect, transient, perishing? One by one the great lights of a nation are extinguished by death. The men of brave hearts and giant intellects—warriors, statesmen, historians, poets, philosophers, divines—they pass away, and who shall take their vacant places? Who shall fight the battles, stand at the helm of government, record the march of history, sing the song of joy, chant the dirge of sorrow, explore the mysteries of science, defend the cause of truth and righteousness, and plead with men in the accents of persuasion, and with God in the accents of prayer? Ah! my hearers, we know full well that none but GOD can give the arms of strength and the hearts of courage, and the intellects of power. GOD, *and* GOD *only, is great*. Let us, therefore, take refuge in HIM. With love for His character, with trust in His promises, with confidence in His goodness, with obedience to His will, let us go to Him, and pray that our fellow men, that our whole country may go with us, and then "the place of her defence shall be the munitions of rocks," and "upon her assemblies GOD will create a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night." "In his name shall they rejoice, and in his righteousness shall they be exalted. He shall be the glory of our strength. For the LORD himself shall be our defence, and the HOLY ONE of Israel shall be our King."

Let me entreat you also, beloved friends, to be admonished by the Providence of God, that, to every one here assembled, life is short and death is certain. Rank, wealth, learning, genius—they are all nothing to the stern regard of Death. With promiscuous blow, and without respect to persons, the high and the low, the small and the great, are laid prostrate together at his feet. The experience of the past, the events of every departing day, the lessons of that startling Providence whose echoes are yet lingering in our ears, all combine to impress the great conviction upon our hearts: "All flesh is grass, and the glory of man as the flower of the field. His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish. God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this, that power belongeth unto God." True, indeed, it is, that death, as in the example before us, is the natural and fitting termination of a life protracted beyond three score years and ten. True, also, it undoubtedly is, that the sentiment expressed by the ill-starred son of genius, whose dust lies sleeping on the banks of the pastoral Nith—

"Oh Death! the poor man's dearest friend,
The kindest and the best!"

has met with many a sad response from the children of poverty and sorrow. Death does sometimes come in the vesture of friendship and gladness, and smile upon the suffering, the heart broken and the weary. He does sometimes come to the child of God, waiting and anxious for the final hour when he may depart and be with Christ, which is far better, with a message like that which broke from an angel's lips upon the startled air of Bethlehem, "Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy!" But, believe me, oftener far does he come to men in stern and appalling aspect. And thus, my hearers, unless he be disarmed of his terrors by your individual and personal reliance upon the blood of Christ for safety, will Death inevitably come to you. The accumulations of laborious years, the gratification of the body and the mind by the two-fold ministry of nature and of art, the bonds of love, the tender associations, the maturity of age, the strength of manhood, the buoyancy of youth,—what are they all to Death? He tears men away from wealth and power, from pomp and pleasure. When the bud of enterprise is unfolding itself into the flower of success; when hope stands with sparkling eye to greet the approaching fulfillment; when victory, like an eagle, comes sailing down the heavens to perch upon the standard that has been upborne with heroic courage through a long and weary struggle; when the cup of joy is mantling to the brim, and the heart is bounding with exultation; then, then,—suddenly,—there is a flash, like the bolt from heaven, and the noon-tide brightness is changed into the midnight gloom. The man is dead. His heart is still. His eye is dark. His hands are folded across his icy breast. They carry him out, and they lay him down in his grave. Oh, how true are those words which burst from the agonized heart of EDMUND BURKE, when he contemplated the death of his only son, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

My dear friends, there is no escape for us. We must all die. But in the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ there is an antidote against the power of Death. With Him is the fountain of life, and His people shall drink from it forever. The body may sink, but the spirit shall rise. The clay may crumble, but the soul shall mount in glory. "I am the resurrection and the life," saith the Christ; "he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." The garland of immortality that withered in Eden, shall bloom again for the righteous in the paradise of God.

To-day, then, with the admonition of Providence sounding in your ears, with the vision of a new-made grave before you, let me come to you, in the name of Christ, with the offer of everlasting life. He gives freely—He gives abundantly. Oh! love him, trust him, follow him. Then, when the spirit is about to depart from the falling tabernacle of the body, it may pour itself into that triumphant shout of God's redeemed, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

WASHINGTON IRVING.—One of the latest acts of this distinguished author was to present a copy of his *Life of Washington*, elegantly bound, in five volumes, to the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny. It bears the following superscription, in the author's clear hand:

"Presented to the Western Theological Seminary, through the hands of my most valued and venerated friend, Rev. FRANCIS HERRON, D.D.
WASHINGTON IRVING,
November, 1859. Sunnyside."

THE BOSTON BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The breach of promise case of RICHARDSON *vs.* CARPENTER, in Boston, was continued Dec. 13. The plaintiff was further examined, and testified that defendant had kept company with her nearly three years. She heard he was about to marry another person, and spoke to him about it, when he denied it; he was married a few days after. He visited her as often as he could, and made her presents. Once he was absent and wrote to her. He gave her a note on the "Bank of Free-Love," signed with his initials, a book, and his miniature. Once, at his request, their marriage was postponed, in order that he might have time to build a house to live in. He asked her to marry him within six months of his first wife's death, and she consented. He finally fixed as the time for marrying her the time when he married the other woman. Once she went to Portland with him. She made preparations for getting married, and continued those preparations up to the time of his marriage. She was cross-examined at some length as to her intimacy with different gentlemen, and testified to riding with and receiving presents from some of them. There was also some inquiries whether they were married men, and about going to balls with them, but the evidence on these points was not very definite.

The evidence for the plaintiff being all in, the defendant introduced a man named LEONARD, now a convict in the House of Correction, to show improper conduct on the part of HENRIETTA. This was objected to as not being relevant under the defendant's answer. The defendant's counsel asked leave to amend his answer so as to admit of evidence of this character, and this morning an amended answer having been filed, witnesses were put upon the stand with the purpose of proving the plaintiff's bad character.

Russia on the Paci[illegible]

AMERICAN-BUILT SHIPS FOR THE MUSCOVITE NAV[illegible]

An interesting and instructive commentary upon the often-repeated announcements of the peace and civilization policy of the present Czar, is afforded by the article on Russia in the November section of the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, written, not by an Anti-Palmerston and Russia-hating subject of Queen VICTORIA, but by an adjunct professor of the Ecclesiastical College, in the Monastery of ALEXANDER NEFFSKI, St. Petersburg. The author has not only availed himself of the best and latest authorities, including the official statistics of the empire of the present year, besides receiving assistance from the Russian authorities; but he has used the information at his command with a rare impartiality, the more creditable to him from his position in St. Petersburg on the one hand, and his English origin (his name is BISHOP) on the other. Russia is certainly shown to be making great progress, but there are few indications in what she is doing of a peaceful policy. Her railroads and telegraph lines, which are the chief works undertaken since the termination of the war with the Western Powers, are evidently designed chiefly to supply a want that was greatly felt by her during the progress of hostilities. There are now railroads from St. Petersburg to Moscow, 398, and Pokoff, 170 miles, besides the short lines from the capital to Peterhoff and Pavlovsk, and that from Warsaw to Tshentokhoff, on the Russian frontier, and 25 versts beyond, the total length of which is 182 miles. Other lines are in course of construction, or projected, from Rskoff to Warsaw, 462 miles, completing the railroad communication between the capital of the empire and that of Poland; from Dunaburg to Riga, 145 miles, to be afterwards continued to Libau, 53 miles further; and from Moscow to Theodosia, 990 miles. Telegraphic communication already exists between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, Abo, Libau, Kowna, Keyeff and Simpheropol, and between Nicholaieff and Odessa. Many more lines are projected.

A railway from the Amoor, to be connected with the inland lines of road, has been more than once projected; but either the demands made for the cessions of bordering crown lands have been unreasonably exorbitant, or the offers were so unsupported by sufficient guarantees, that the plan has been rejected. Mr. BISHOP says, however, that this line will eventually be constructed, "though on another basis, and then the results will be of high interest to England." No attempt is made to conceal the design with which Russia is so rapidly extending her influence in Asia, to the serious detriment of the political and commercial interests of England. On the contrary, the author omits no opportunity of dwelling upon it in that part of his article relating to the recent acquisitions from China, the extension of Russian influence among the tribes of Central Asia, the armaments on the Caspian, and the project of diverting the River Oxus back to its former channel, by which water communication would be at the command of the Czar from that inland sea to the frontiers of India. No forts are as yet laid down along the course of the Amoor; it is only near the mouth of that river that there are any fortifications, and these have not yet had time to become of much importance. The river is navigable through its long course, owing to its great depth. The left bank is being permanently colonized. The only considerable position at present occupied by the Russians on the right bank, is the Maneinski Station, near Lake Keezi. This lake, being of considerable extent and depth, has suggested the idea of an inland harbor, with a communication, either by canal or railway, through to separate the lake from De Castries' Gulf, in the Sea of Okhotsk—the advantages of which plan will be obvious, from the fact of the Mareeinski Station being 290 miles from the mouth of the river, whilst the proposed route will afford a very much shorter cut. Mr. BISHOP notices, as the chief consideration suggested by the recent progress of Russia in this direction—first, that the Czar has managed to acquire a vast portion of Chinese territory, with valuable harborage and seaboard on the Pacific; secondly, that a large amount of trade in Central Asia is being opened to Russian merchants; and, thirdly, that Russia is thereby obtaining a direct water communication with India, which is thus in process of becoming more and more closely hugged by Russia, both by land and sea.

The aggressive schemes of Russia, which the results of the war of 1853-1856 checked in Europe, are thus, it would seem, in course of being attempted to be carried out in Asia. The teachings of that war are being availed of at the same time in the correction of all manner of deficiencies and abuses in the organization and administration of the military and naval forces of the Empire. The numerical force of the Russian army is about 500,000 regular troops, to which 150,000 may be added for the irregulars, chiefly Cossacks and militias, whose numbers cannot be stated with any degree of exactness, on account of their peculiar organization—no permanent contingent being fixed, and the whole male population being in some districts liable to serve when called upon. Every battalion has a proportion of special marksmen, with rifles, who are instructed in musketry practice, other companies being taught only the use of the bayonet, which we are told is the favorite weapon of the Russian soldier. The drill and exercise have been greatly altered since the Crimean War, the automaton system being abandoned, and the men being much more liberally treated. It is now the belief at head-quarters that the deficiencies of the Russian soldier, as compared with his Western opponents, arose partly from his inferior stamina, and partly from neglect of his moral and mental culture. Hence he is now better treated, learns gymnastics, and is taught reading, writing and arithmetic, by his officers. The military schools have been reorganized, and commissions have been appointed in several recent instances to investigate into charges of peculation and alleged abuses of administration.

As regards the navy, the Baltic fleet is at present the only important one, consisting of 24 sailing and 8 screw steamships of the line, 21 sailing and 16 steam frigates, (seven of the latter propelled by screws, and nine by paddle-wheels,) 66 sailing and steam corvettes, brigs, &c., and 70 screw steam gun-boats. The force in the Black Sea is not precisely ascertainable, but may be taken at six corvettes and a few schooners and small steamers. It is asserted, however, that the light craft in the Euxine are so built as to be easily converted into vessels of war. In the White Sea there are only a few small vessels for port purposes. The Caspian fleet consists of a few schooners and light steamers, but it is proposed to augment the force in that sea, the coasts of which are in course of being surveyed. There are also several steamers, corvettes and transports, which have been built in the United States for the Amoor. Russian-built vessels are said by Mr. BISHOP to live only ten years, hence the preference now shown for American-built vessels, which, though they cost more in the first instance, last three times as long. The number of men actually serving in the Russian Navy may be computed at 38,000, but in point of fact the number is almost illimitable, as it can be augmented at will by drafts from the land forces. Regard is had, in such drafts, to the provinces from which the men have been recruited; but Mr. BISHOP is of opinion that little positive good, through different causes, is derived from this arrangement; "the chief reason being," he says, "that nature, herself, is against Russia ever being a great naval power, though she may be, and is, a considerable one. So long as her ports freeze up for half the year, so long will Russia possess only a second-rate navy." According to Mr. BISHOP's statement, the Russian fleet is the third in the world, the number of her line-of-battle ships and frigates being excelled only by those of England and France; and this is probably more correct than the numbers given in the conspectus of the naval forces of the world at the commencement of the present year, which appears in the *Companion to the Almanack* for 1860, issued in London the day before the mail was made up. Russia is represented in this statement as having only 19 ships of the line, 18 frigates, and *no* gun-boats, the latter being so manifest an error that the accuracy of all the rest may very fairly be questioned.

The Case of James Stephens.

CARD FROM THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am induced to depart from my rule, not to reply to articles in the newspapers relative to criminal proceedings, and to notice one published to-day upon the case of STEPHENS, by reason of the importance of that case, and the interest felt by the public therein; and also in justice to the distinguished chemist by whom the chemical analyses of the body of the deceased were made, and his associates, who, in my judgment, and as I have advised them, ought not to reply to the call therein made upon them. The motion by Mr. ASHMEAD, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Tuesday last, that the case be sent to the Oyer and Terminer, in order to permit a motion therein for a new trial, could not have been made with any hope of success, but only, as was stated by me in Court, for the purpose of commencing an agitation designed to reach the Executive. In relation to the affidavit of THOMAS V. PATTERSON, of whose character I had previously had occasion to have some knowledge, it is sufficient to say, that its allegations were fully negatived in advance by the testimony given on the trial of the cause; that such affidavits are made with entire impunity, because unfortunately the statute against perjury does not reach them; and that if any such affidavit is presented to the Executive, its allegations will be clearly refuted, and, as I believe, to the entire satisfaction of that officer. Meanwhile, the matter may properly be left to the action of the Chief Magistrate of the State, who alone has any [illegible] over it, and who will dispose of it, as I am [illegible]dent, and as I doubt not the public also have full confidence, in such manner as will accord with justice both to the accused and to the State.

Yours respectfully,
NELSON J. WATERBURY, District-Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1859.

Out at Night.

A PHASE OF CITY LIFE WORTH THINKING OF.

From the Sunday Times.

The last days or one of the loveliest of Indian Summers have left us, and Winter is coming—stern, hard, frosty old Winter. With what varied feelings is the coming season regarded by the thousands of inhabitants of this great City! Some look forward to it as a season of delight; others, as one of sorrow. To some it promises peace; to others, anxiety and unrequited toil. Industry has filled the garnaries of the great farming classes with golden wheat and yellow corn, while emptiness and famine are the inheritance of classes who seek to be no less industrious and laborious. One cannot help, sometimes, reflecting sorrowfully and wonderfully at the strange inequalities in life; why some are surfeited while others starve; why the rich garments of the idle are moth-eaten, while those of the toiler are worn into tatters; why one portion of society must daily drag on through twelve to eighteen weary hours of care, and work, and waste of all that's human, while another, free from toil, with velvet fingers gloved, and jeweled with the price of twelve months bread and coal, and covering, and shelter, too, for starving, freezing, homeless sister-women, only study to wing away the lagging hours? Why little knots, wandering through marbled halls, and gilded, mirrored, mossy-carpeted apartments, lose themselves in their stately mansions, while thousands kennel in reeking holes, where the rich man's dog would scorn to lie.

At the cry, "Winter is coming," such thoughts will occur to those who have ever pondered on the great problem presented by the extremes of society—some of them wide apart as if separated by an eternity.

"Winter is coming," cries the gay woman of fashion, as the brilliant balls and select *soirées*, at which she will appear a wonder of beauty and costly millinery, fill her thoughts. "Winter is coming," cries the poor widow, who already sees the frost settling on the shivering forms of her half-naked offspring, and trembles at the thought of the many little mouths that still cluster around the meagre loaf on her scanty table. "Winter is coming," cry the children of plenty; and already they begin to string their skates, make ready their sleds, and dream of merry bells and joyous sleigh-rides. But the most pitiful cry of all, is the "Winter is coming" of the friendless children who wander about the streets at night, entreating the charity of passers by. Many of the readers of the *Sunday Times* have, doubtless, often seen groups of these wretched little ones, crouching in the entrances to theatres, at the glittering windows of fashionable restaurants, or creeping along by the warm halls of our palatial hotels. These are generally looked upon as professional beggars; but while there are many such, there is still another phase of childhood among the poor and neglected, that is peculiarly touching in its appeal to the heart. It is where there are children, not merely in their orphanage, or in their touching sadness, exposed to temptation, want, beggary and crime, but nobly struggling *against* the tide of evil, struggling against want, enduring and working for some one that is loved.

One evening two Winters ago, in passing the doors of one of the gayly lighted theatres on Broadway, a little girl ran along beside me, trying to keep up to the brisk walk of my companion and myself, and whispering something in a timid and tearful voice. I paused and looked at her. She was a child of about ten or eleven years, having a pale and sickly looking face. "Won't you please, ma'am, to give me a few pennies to help me to get a pair of shoes? Winter is coming and I am barefooted."

"Who sends you out at night to beg?"

"I can't come out in the day-time, because my aunty is sick, and there's nobody to take care of her but me; but when the woman up stairs comes home at night from her apple-stand, she takes care of her while I come out and get something for us. Aunty told me to-night I must get shoes or she wouldn't let me out again. She says I mustn't come out in the cold nights with my bare feet; and if I don't we won't have nothing to eat."

We took the number the child gave us as where she lived, and the next day, rather doubting her story, prepared to visit her sick relative, near the classic locality called the "Five Points"—that earthly semblance of Hell, from whence thousands have gone to their dread account without hearing the voice of any human being to warn them or to save them.

My companion suggested that we should procure the aid of a policeman, and having soon found one who proffered himself as a guide, we set out on our search for the beggar child whom we had met the night previous. In a few moments we found ourselves in the midst of the living mass of filth, and vice, and shame, that swarms like a nest of foulest serpents in this region, sending up incessantly a poisonous stench to the fair face of heaven, a burning disgrace to the christianity of a city which calmly permits this Pandemonium to exist in its very centre, and within five minutes' walk of its most pious and splendid churches.

The sun glanced down brightly upon old dilapidated buildings, which appeared like any other than the abodes of civilized human beings; sickly, wan faces peered through dingy, broken windows; battered and half-hanging doors stood open, revealing swarms of wild, half naked objects, which looked more like the lost of some infernal region than the inhabitants of earth; scores of the wretched victims of sensuality and crime jostled each other on the filthy sidewalks, while groups of fierce-looking men, known as the night thieves of this region, stood talking of past misdeeds or planning future depredations. Passing by a row of old, tottering wooden buildings, two stories under ground, kept by wolfish women, and filled with the wrecks of virtue and hope, we heard the sound of a violin.

"That's a dance-house," said the policeman, indicating one of the rookeries, "and those are the dance-house furniture," he added, pointing to groups of unfortunate women who stood around the doors of the wooden shanties.

Dance-house furniture! (oh, that such a name should be given to anything in the form of woman!) at the mercy of every brutal wretch, drunk or sober, who enters into these dens of rottenness and sin. Many of the poor creatures were quite young, and some still possessed relics of womanly comeliness; all of them looked unhappy and spiritless, and one was weeping as we passed. Lost as they are, they are still women, and have some feelings of their nature left. Their heads and hearts may ache, their limbs tire, and their senses pall—what matter, they are but "dance-house furniture," that, when so worn and broken as to bear no more patching, may give place to others. Let their cheeks blanch—paint them; let their nerves tremble—steady them with poisoned rum; let their souls sicken and their spirits falter—goad them on with the sharp stings of cold and hunger; let them die—cast their bodies into "Potter's Field," and let their souls go down to the "dark inane"—what matter! When their dance of death is over, a thousand more will pour into these horrid kennels to fill their places.

A few days ago I read in a religious paper an account of the sufferings and labors of missionaries among the Burmese; yet, for twenty-five years this branch of Pandemonium has been suffered to exist in the centre of a Christian and civilized city, unnoticed and unrebuked by the majority of its pious members, except at a comfortable distance from its horrors.

At length we discovered the miserable dwelling of little ANNIE, the child whom we sought, in a rear building, in a damp cellar, where full daylight never shines—where pure air is never breathed. We found the gentle creature bent down on her hands and knees trying to blow some smoking embers into a blaze under a tin saucepan, in which she was making gruel for a sick woman who lay upon a pile of rags in one corner of the dismal apartment.

We approached the woman, and could easily perceive that she had not many days to live. Her disease appeared to be consumption; but she had no physician, and no one to attend to her but the little girl and the neighbor whom the child had mentioned to us.

She told us that very often the physicians would not come but once or twice to see them in that locality, and that they were left to live or die as might happen, and nobody cared. Her greatest anxiety was for ANNIE, whom she represented as being a thoroughly good child, and who had by her own exertions paid rent, provided what little food was eaten, and took care of her during a four months' illness.

"Oh! if some respectable person would take care of her when I'm gone, for then she'll be without a friend in the world, like hundreds of other children in this neighborhood," uttered the sick woman.

A friendless child!—hundreds of friendless children! What visions of gloom and sadness are called up by those words; and yet they can be seen at all hours of the day, and in forlorn little groups of those who, like little ANNIE, are obliged to go out at night—children that look sad and melancholy, with the care of age and the forecast of evil fixed and frozen on their juvenile faces. Poor little creatures! the wrongs and ills of a whole lifetime have been crowded into the few brief years of their existence.

Many a one goes down to the grave grey-headed, without having seen or experienced so much of the dark and forbidding side of life as they have. Toiling, struggling, working hard; sometimes for those who really love them, (as in the case of poor ANNIE,) yet oftener for human fiends abandoned to every evil, having no tender bosom to lean upon—no words of gentleness and love, like the breath of Spring, to develop their affectional nature—children who are living martyrs.

When ANNIE's last relative was buried, she was removed to a neighboring city, where she was adopted by a lady and gentleman of respectable position, who were childless, and under whose care and instruction she may grow up to be to them a pride and a blessing.

Reader, look kindly on the friendless little ones who may cross your path and look timidly into your face when you are out at night, for otherwise you may speak harshly to one out of whose young history might be written a martyrology, with blood and tears.

E. M.

Skating in the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The hoisting of a *red ball* upon the bell tower in the Central Park as a signal that the ice in the pond is safe for skaters, is a wise and timely arrangement, and will be appreciated by thousands. But why not make the signal more universal? Those of us who live down town, who wish to spend an hour or two in the delightful exercise of skating, must take a journey of from two to four miles before we can see the signal. I would suggest as an additional notice, that the nearest police station to the Central Park shall immediately telegraph to all the police stations in the City when the ball is elevated, "Skating in the Central Park to-day." Then all that will be necessary for any person who wishes to go skating will be to go to the nearest police station and get the desired information.

W.

New Transatlantic Telegraph.

COL. T. P. SCHAFFNER'S RETURN FROM HIS SURVEY.

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Journal,

We had yesterday the pleasure of an interview with Col. SHAFFNER, who has just returned in the bark *Wyman*, from the Northern Ocean, where he has since Aug. 29, been engaged in an exploring expedition, sounding the sea, and surveying the shores of Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, the Faroes and Scotland, in the endeavor to select proper levels and starting points for the Northern Transatlantic Cable. We noticed about two months ago his departure, and having then referred to the great importance both of the immediate and proximate undertakings, need not now further enter into the subject, but at once proceed to give an account of this one, which is truly one of the greatest ever carried out by private enterprise. After having been for many years actively engaged in various telegraphic schemes, both in America and on the European Continent, Col. SHAFFNER prosecuted vigorously his studies as to finding out the best means of carrying the electric mesages across the Atlantic, and came to the conclusion that the northern passage was the best which could be used. Impressed with this idea, he at once, in 1854, proceeded to obtain from the King of Denmark a charter, granting him the exclusive right to lay electric wires over Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Isles for one hundred years. In 1855 similar concessions were made to him by the Norwegian and Swedish Governments, and since that time he has been steadily pressing forward the merits of this route as a practical commercial undertaking. The failure of the Atlantic route, which consumed 2,050 miles of wire, so far from discouraging him, had the very reverse effect, as, to his mind, it was but a proof of what he had previously asserted—that no wire above the continuous length of 1,000 miles could be depended upon to carry messages correctly and profitably. Prof. FARADAY's discoveries of the retardation of electric force transmitted through submarine conductors also further satisfied him of the impracticability of telegraphing long distances under water, and it was accordingly determined that the duration of subaqueous immersion should be of the shortest. Many experiments having shown that the North Atlantic route was feasible, telegraphically speaking, he on the 29th August last set out on his surveying expedition, in order to prove that it was likewise physically possible.

Having left Boston thoroughly armed with the most perfect apparatus, both for surveying and sounding, he proceeded northward through Belleisle Straits to the coast of Labrador, where he explored various inlets and bays, and came to the conclusion that the best starting point for the cable would be between the 54th and 55th degrees of north latitude. From thence he shaped his course to Greenland, a distance of about 500 miles, and found that the greatest depth was 2,090 fathoms. The bottom gradually sinks as it recedes from the west, until about 100 miles from Labrador, where it is found at 1840 fathoms. After this a basis of nearly the same depth succeeds, until within 80 miles or so of the Greenland coast, when it sinks to 2,090 fathoms, and from thence rises somewhat abruptly. The ascent, however, does not terminate at the coast line, but continues up the fjords or bays, of which there are several along the coast. These fjords are, in fact, exceedingly numerous all along the Greenland shores, extending even as far as 50 miles inland, and are never frozen. Having finished his sounding operations, Col. SHAFFNER next proceeded to examine the coast as far north as 63 degrees, and then struck out for the interior, in order practically to ascertain how far the country was adapted for laying the wires, and came to the conclusion that the thing could be done without the great destructive effect which it was hitherto supposed would ensue from the frost. On penetrating into the country, and ascending the high lands, Col. SHAFFNER was agreeably surprised to find that the climate was exceedingly mild, nay warm—so much so that his companion took off his coat while walking along, and he himself could afford to do without his gloves. In order thoroughly to examine the place, he, with a friend, pushed on to a point where Europeans never had before reached, and at a high altitude regaled themselves from a perfect garden of huckleberries, (blaeberries,) which abounded there in profusion. Darkness prevented them from further extending their walk, but enough was seen to show them that the country was not so dreadfully cold as it has always been held to be. During the sojourn of the exploring party in Greenland, they were most hospitably received at all the places they visited; illuminations even in some places having been got up in honor of their arrival. After surveying the Southern coasts of the country, they proceeded to the east, which is of a similar character to the west. From thence the bottom makes an abrupt descent at rather over the angle of forty-five degrees until a short distance from shore, whence there is a much more gradual ascent until Iceland, 200 miles off is reached. The remainder of the voyage showed 800 to 1,000 fathoms' depth from this island past the Faroes to Cape Wrath, in Sutherlandshire, the submersion of the cable being 272 and 200 miles respectively.

Col. SHAFFNER is decidedly entitled to the thanks of the world for having single-handed undertaken this great work, which seems to promise much good in favor of the new line. His private journal is, we understand, to be published.

Iron Hulls for Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article that appeared a few days ago upon "Iron Hulls," is one that should command the attention of all. The disasters that have befallen the ill-fated steamers *Royal Charter* and *Indian* should lead to a close investigation of the defects in construction and material that tended to produce such deplorable results, that they may, if possible, be avoided. The instances cited by you referring to the *City of Philadelphia, Tyne, Great Britain, Edinburgh, North American* and *Persia*, show conclusively that iron steamers properly constructed of fair average material are sufficiently strong to resist the ordinary perils that ocean steamers are expected to encounter without falling to pieces. An iron ship should never fall to pieces, no matter what perils it may encounter; it may be battered and bruised and reduced to a shapeless mass, but its material and construction should be such as to insure its successful resistance of all forces that will not tear it asunder at a point no iron can be expected to resist. Such material however, does not enter into the construction of vessels. The cupidity of contractors or builders leads them to adopt an inferior and cheaper material. There are good and poor qualities of iron made, not only in England, but in the United States also—the cheap or poor quality not presenting any striking difference in external appearance by which the ordinary observer can discriminate its quality—and being sold at less price, is used in many instances where the best quality only should be. The English iron-manufacturer can send to the American market a bar of rolled iron, of fair exterior appearance, that is only a shell of good iron that will not smoothe, while its interior is so rotten it would not be able to pass the rolls of itself. This cheat is perfected by the process called piliry, and the outside or casing bears about the same proportion of the whole that a cigar-wrapper bears to its filling. The American manufacturer, not to be outdone by his English competitor, adopts a similar system, and this systematic course to outdo each other in producing a cheap iron they can sell at a low figure is the cause of our markets being glutted with this worthless trash, that occasions such serious loss of property and destruction of life as the *Royal Charter* and *Indian* have presented. Public safety requires protection against such frauds. If no other means can achieve the purpose, let stringent penal enactments be enforced, requiring rigid tests of every portion of iron that is used or hereafter to be used in the construction of ocean steamers, either in their hulls or propelling machinery.

There is no country in the world that has a greater interest in the ultimate success of ocean steam navigation than the United States, or that contains richer and more abundant resources within itself for constructing iron vessels; and it is to be hoped our iron-manufacturers will be convinced their true interest will be attained by producing a high grade of iron, that will commend itself for its superior excellence, rather than striving to make an article they can sell cheaply by working a poor stock or destroying a good one by foul adulterations.

VULCAN.

Sporting News.

THE TURF—HEENAN'S PRIZE FIGHT—A NEW BILLIARD CHALLENGE.

The challenge to the owners of *Ethan Allen* for a race with *Patchin*, has been answered, but in indefinite terms. Mr. HOLCOMB, owner of *Ethan*, proposes to reduce the purse to $1,000, giving as the reason therefor the temptations which would be excited by a larger figure "for plots and practices which may interfere with the health of the horses." It is not understood whether Mr. TALMAN accepts the new conditions. His challenge was for four matches of $2,500 each.

A number of noted horses have been entered for the next meeting on the Magnolia Course, Alabama. Among the mare *Tennessee, Hempland, Allendorf, Herndon*; a three-year-old filly by *Brown Dick* out of *Sally Riddlesworth*; a *Brown Dick* colt out of *Sally Walk*; a *Brown Dick* colt, dam by *Boston*; and a *Glencoe* filly, dam *Imported Chesterfield*.

The *Clipper* says it was the intention of the "Benicia Boy" to have left for England on the 17th, but as he has some business matters to perfect before leaving, he has been obliged to defer his departure until Saturday next, the 24th inst., when it is probable he will take passage in the steamship *Ocean Queen*. It is possible, however, that he may be still longer delayed, and some of his friends think it advisable for him to remain here until some word is received from his representative, Mr. FRED. FAULKNER, who is doubtless by this time in England, to attend the meeting arranged to take place at OWEN SWIFT'S, in London, on the 15th inst., at which meeting some definite time will be mutually agreed upon for the battle to take place.

Mr. JOHN SEEREITER renews his challenge for a billiard match with MICHAEL PHELAN, as follows:

Having been informed that Mr. PHELAN's friends are anxious that he should play a return match at billiards with me, and that a challenge from me might now be taken up, I hereby express my readiness to play Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, or any other man in the United States, a match of 2,000 points at the American carom game of billiards, with the usual sized balls, viz., 2⅜ on an O'CONNER & CALLENDER table, patent of 1858, those being of most common use, to give or take expenses of going from home to play. This challenge to remain open three months from this date, and the stake to be $5,000 a side.

JOHN SEEREITER.

Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find I have become the object of quite a needless amount of sympathy, in consequence of a misstatement which appears in some of the papers of this morning, and in the TIMES among others. In your account of the fire in Spruce-street, yesterday, your reporter says:

"The *Scottish American Journal* Office, on the third floor, and J. SEARLES, book-binder, on the fourth floor, had their stock damaged to the amount of $3,000, on which there is no insurance."

I am glad to say that the *Scottish American Journal* sustained no loss whatever on this occasion, for the sufficient reason that the office of the paper was not in the building described as having been injured. I had fortunately removed from the premises some weeks ago, as had also Mr. SEARLES, I believe. While I was there my property was fully insured, as it always has been.

I am,
Your obed't serv't,
JAMES WATSON FINLAY.
No. 37 PARK-ROW, Dec. 14, 1859.

Correction.

ALLEGED CARELESSNESS OF A HOUSE AGENT.

MR. EDITOR: An article appeared in your paper on Wednesday, with the above heading, containing the censure of the Coroners' Jury, reflecting upon my alleged inattention to the property placed under my charge, much to my injury. I am agent for the premises described, No. 14 Baxter-street, but do not attend to keeping them in order, as they are leased to one MARKS LESSER, No. 12 Baxter-street, for a term of three years, from May 1, 1858, said LESSER agreeing to do all repairs during the continuance of the lease. Consequently the *blame*, if any, should fall upon LESSER, and not on the agent. I had no occasion to go to the house, so I did not know the railing was down. You will please insert the above; by so doing you will serve the cause of truth, and much oblige

Yours respectfully,
GEO. G. HALLOCK, House Agent.

A HUSBAND REFORMED IN AN ODD WAY.—One of the Detroit papers tells the following story: "A spirited and worthy lady, whose husband has of late got into bad ways, and wandered after false gods, to the shameful neglect of his own hearthstone, resolved to make a bold push to save him. Accordingly, one night last week, she attired herself in men's apparel and proceeded to a certain house of undoubted reputation, (nothing doubtful about it,) rang the bell, and was admitted. She smoked her cigar and chatted with the strange women in as 'gallus' a manner as it was possible for her to assume for half an hour or so, when the bell rang again, and she heard a voice which she at once recognized as that of her false lord. She dashed to the entry, confronted him, made herself known to him, (she had no particular difficulty in doing *that*, by the way,) and led him home. He went like a conquered and submissive sheep, and learned a lesson, it is to be hoped, which will last him for a good while. The lady entered a complaint against the house, but on reflection she concluded that being a witness in such a case would not be pleasant, and so withdrew it.

OBITUARY.

Mme. Catharine Benoist died at St. Louis on Friday last. She was the daughter of Charles Sanguinet and a granddaughter of Dr. Conde, a surgeon of the French army, who came to St. Louis in 1758, from Fort Chartres, after the treaty of that year between France and England, by which the country east of the Mississippi was ceded to England, and all that west of it to France. She was one of the original settlers of St. Louis, and saw it grow from a little village to its present size. Her acquaintance with the events of the American and French revolutions was most intimate, from opportunities of intercourse which she had with some of the actors in each.

James A. Zander, for many years City Commissioner and Tax Collector in Troy, died in that city on Sunday. He had the entire supervision of the issue of shinplasters in Troy in the years 1837-8, and was a prominent member of the Mechanics' Humane Association, an institution which was the germ of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was familiarly known by the *soubriquet* of "Total Depravity Zander," a title which was borrowed from a toast which he gave at a Fourth of July dinner in 1831, declaring that Jackson's first election proved the downward tendency of the American people, the second their total depravity.

Hon. Charles Randall, of Warren, Rhode Island, died of apoplexy on Sunday evening last. He was born in S[illegible]on, Mass., in 1806, and for many years was publisher of the *Northern Star* newspaper. In 1849 he was messenger to carry the vote of the State for Gen. TAYLOR as President to Washington. He had also been a Senator in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and at the time of his death was President of the Town Council of Warren.

PERSONAL.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The statement of the finances of Pennsylvania, which has just been prepared by Hon. Jacob Fry, Auditor-General, shows that the revenue of the State for the fiscal year just closed, amounts to $3,826,350 14. The balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, which is available, is $892,027 75, and the depreciated funds, which are unavailable, amount to $41,032. The expenditures have been $3,879,054 81. On this side of the balance-sheet there are available funds in the Treasury to the sum of $839,323 09.

Tom Marshall, says the Louisville (Ky.,) *Journal*, has been challenged to fight a duel at Dubuque! The trouble commenced in the bar-room of the Julien, by the honorable gentleman telling a noisy customer that his brains were located somewhere else than in his head!

The *Examiner* states that the venerable Archibald Maclay, D.D., now in the eighty-third year of his age, and fifty-second of his ministry, is so ill that his friends cannot be surprised at any time to hear of his death.

Park Benjamin, while going from his hotel to the hall where he was to lecture in West Troy, slipped and broke his ankle. The accident will compel him to forgo his lecture for several weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A young man who registered his name at the Hoyle Hotel, Providence, R. I., as John Dudley, of Connecticut, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide. He retired early on Thursday evening, and as he did not make his appearance by the next evening, the door of his room was forced open. It was found that he had cut his throat and had severed the brachial veins in each arm with a dull knife. With careful treatment it was hoped that he might recover. No reason was assigned for his action.

Alfonso Clark, a shoemaker in Gorham, N. Y., married a woman at Rushville, but after living with her a year, abandoned her for a young girl, 16 years of age. The friends of the first wife, upon learning of Clark's whereabouts, proceeded to Gorham and dressed him with a coat of tar and feathers. In this plight he walked to his father's house in Rushville.

R. B. Forbes, who was recently appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts on the Board of Commissioners to purchase and fit up a vessel for a nautical school for the boys of the Reform School, has resigned his position on the Board. An effort will be made to have the harbor of Newburyport selected as the regular station for this vessel.

A meeting of the citizens of Bourbon County, Ky., was held on the 26th ult., at which resolutions were adopted condemning John Brown and his followers and abettors, and recommending the organization of a military company in the county to defend it, if necessary, from Abolition invasion.

Michael Davis, while passing through Vine-street, Cincinnati, late at night, had his attention attracted by the moans of a man, apparently in great pain. He went to him and lifted him from the sidewalk, when the scoundrel seized him by the throat, robbed him of $75, and escaped.

The old meeting-house in Wilton, N. H., which was over one hundred years old, and has long been used as a town-house, was burned down on Thursday night, the 8th inst. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

There has been an unusually large number of cases of small-pox and varioloid in Boston during the present season. The deaths from this disease have averaged five or six a week for some time.

Two scamps advertised to perform certain plays in Hamburg Village, Mich., and, after the house was partially filled, they both decamped. They were caught, and compelled to return their ill-gotten gains.

A gentleman of Richmond, Me., a few days ago found eighty-four snakes, varying in length from four inches to more than a foot, in a space of about two feet square. They were mostly "green snakes."

Measures have been taken by prominent citizens in Springfield, Mass., to establish a Museum of Natural History, Antiquities, and general Curiosities, in connection with the City Library.

The park in Philadelphia on Jefferson-avenue, extending from Wharton to Reed, has been graded and set out with silver maple trees. The avenue is one of the widest in the city.

As the Democrats of Masonville, N. Y., were celebrating the result of a recent election, by the firing of a cannon, the piece burst and severely injured Mr. J. D. Brundrige.

A chess match has been arranged between Messrs. Ware, of Philadelphia, and Hammond, of Boston—time and place not yet announced.

The shaft on the western side of the Hoosac Mountain is now 40 feet deep. Its whole depth is to be 275 feet.

Mr. John Beeson is about to start a paper to advance the interests of the savage tribes. It is to be called the *Calumet*.

The *Palma Christi*, or castor oil bean, is cultivated with great success in Utah.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAW OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Important and Interesting Case—Heavy Verdict—Practice—Depositions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 15.—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

William B. Dinsmore, President, &c., vs. *Nathan Maroney.*—This case, which has been on trial for several days before a jury in this Court, was brought to rather a sudden and unexpected close this morning.

The action, as will be recollected, is an action of trover, brought by the Adams Express Company against the defendant, who was their resident agent at Montgomery, Ala., to recover the sum of fifty thousand dollars, alleged by them to have come into his possession and to have been by him converted to his own use. Maroney was appointed the agent of the plaintiffs in April, 1857, at a salary of $1,000. The plaintiffs alleged that at that time he had a little money on deposit with a banker in Montgomery, which he drew out, until in April 24, 1858, he had only a balance remaining of $28 13, which remained to his credit till November, 1858, during which time he made no deposits. On April 24, 1858, a package of $10,000 was made up at Charleston, S. C., by the Cashier of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, in the bills of that bank, mainly fives and tens. It was delivered to the Adams Express Company to be carried to Columbus, Ga. This package was by mistake put into the pouch for Atlanta, Ga., without a waybill, and the entry of it made on the waybill for Savannah. The pouch was then delivered to the messenger, who carried it to Augusta. By the rules of the Company, the messengers were not to know the contents of the pouches. The resident agent at Augusta, finding this package in the pouch, and not on the way-bill, put it on, and wrote a letter to Maroney calling his attention to it, and put it again into the pouch, which was delivered to another messenger, Mr. Witt, who testified that he delivered the pouch in the same condition to Maroney, and that was the last that was seen of the package. No trace of it was found, nor evidence which would warrant the Company in charging it upon any one, and the Company paid the loss. They proved, however, on this trial that in October, 1858, Maroney bought at the town of Winsboro, S. C., $7,000 worth of cotton, which he paid for in bills of a similar description to those in the $10,000 package, and which was shipped to Savannah, and there sold immediately at a loss of $700 about, and the proceeds forwarded to Maroney.

On Jan. 26, 1859, there were deposited with Maroney four packages, one of $30,000, one of $5,000, and two of $2,500, to be sent to Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., all of which, on the arrival of the pouch, were found to be missing. The Company had, since the other loss, made the rule of having the messengers check off the contents of the pouches which they received. Mr. Chase, the messenger on this occasion, testified that this time Maroney held the pouch and put the packages in, as he supposed, as he called them off, but that the pouch was below the edge of the counter, which was between them, so that he did not see one of the packages actually put in, and that he delivered the pouch just as he received it. After the loss was discovered, there was also discovered a slit in the pouch, but it was not large enough for a package of $30,000 to pass through. Upon this the Company had Maroney arrested. His preliminary examination was held at Montgomery in February last, and he was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury, who subsequently indicted him for embezzlement. Before that indictment he came North, in May last, *en route* for Europe, and on his arrival here, he was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $80,000, which, failing to give, he remained in prison until the trial. On the trial the facts above stated were testified to. Two points of practice arose among others, which were interesting. The plaintiffs offered to read the deposition of Aaron J. Moses, to which defendant's counsel objected that the Act of 1789, relating to taking depositions *de bene esse*, had not been strictly complied with, as to notifying defendant's counsel of the intention to take the deposition. He admitted, however, that a notification was served on him, and that he attended and cross-examined the witness, and that the objection had not been taken till now.

The Court thereupon overruled the objection.

The plaintiff's counsel also offered to read the deposition of Robert Agnew, taken before a Notary Public, to which defendant's counsel objected, on the ground that a Notary was not a proper officer to take depositions, and that there was no evidence that he was a Notary except his own certificate and seal, which was not sufficient; and that it did not appear by the return that the defendant was notified, or that there was a reason for not notifying him.

The Court held that the act of Congress was explicit to authorize the taking of depositions before notaries public; that as it appeared by the return that the defendant was not notified, and that there was no agent of his within 100 miles, it was not necessary for it to further set forth any reasons for his not being notified; that as to Commissioners, it was well settled that there need be no further proof of their authority to take depositions than their own certificates, and there is no reason why the same rule should not apply to notaries; and that although under the act of 1850, if a party were on trial for perjury, it would be necessary to prove, in addition to the fact of the certificate, the fact also that the officer was what he claimed to be, which was a fact to go to the jury, yet this was not here a question for the jury but for the Court, and the certificate and seal of the notary were sufficient proof of his authority to satisfy the Court that the deposition should be read in the cause.

The plaintiff's evidence in the cause being closed, Mr. Maroney took the stand as a witness, and testified to his entire innocence in the whole matter; that he did not receive the $10,000 package, and that he did put the other packages into the pouch, and had never seen any of them since. He was cross-examined at great length by Mr. O'Conor, who elicited from him the facts that he served as a soldier in the Mexican war, and since then had been employed as a clerk on a steamboat, as a clerk to a circus company, as a stage agent and railroad conductor, at salaries sometimes of $600 a year, sometimes of $75 a month.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. O'Conor handed to him a letter, and asked him if it was written by him. Mr. Joachimssen, his counsel, claimed to see the paper before it was submitted to the witness; but Mr. O'Conor objected, and after argument the Court allowed the question to be put without the defendant's counsel seeing the paper. Eighteen or twenty papers were then successively shown to the witness, who testified that they were not in his handwriting. The plaintiff's counsel called three witnesses to testify that they were in his handwriting, and then proposed to read them to the Jury, when the defendant's counsel requested an adjournment of the case till this morning.

The papers, as we understand, were written in a cipher, which the plaintiffs claimed to have unlocked, and in which the letters of the alphabet were represented by the nine digits, in order, from A to I, from J to R by the nine digits with a dot above them, and the rest of the alphabet by the same, with a dot above and one below them. By this explanation they appeared to be letters written by Maroney, while in prison here, to a party whom he addressed sometimes as Dear B., and sometimes as Dear I.

On the opening of Court this morning, the defendant's counsel, without further testimony, consented to a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $53,000,—which was accordingly entered.

Maroney still awaits his trial in Georgia for embezzlement.

Another curious fact about the case was that he had been married at Philadelphia the day before his arrest, and on his examination testified that he had been previously married to the same woman by an alderman, whose name he had forgotten. The suggestion was thrown out that he had not previously been married to her, but that possibly she might have known something of this affair, and he married her to prevent her being a witness in the case.

So ended this extraordinary case.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Cutting, O'Conor, Blatchford and Seward; for defendant, Mr. Joachimssen and Mr. Ashmead.

The Private History of Barbour's Supreme Court Reports.

David Banks, Jr., et al, vs. *Oliver L. Barbour et al.*—This is an injunction suit, the details of which are of considerable interest to the legal profession. The suit is brought by the members of the present firm of Banks Brothers, the well-known law publishers in Nassau-street, to restrain the publication of future volumes of Barbour's Supreme Court Reports. The case was referred to John P. Crosby, Esq., to take testimony, and is now on hearing on the pleadings and proofs before Justice INGRAHAM of the Supreme Court.

It appears from the pleadings and testimony that the law-publishing business now carried on by the plaintiffs, and which, as is well known, has been conducted by themselves and their predecessors, under various styles, for upwards of thirty years, was in 1847 in the hands of David Banks, Anthony Gould and William Gould. They did business in New-York under the firm name of Banks, Gould & Co., and in Albany under the name of Gould, Banks & Gould.

During the year 1847, while the firm was thus composed, Mr. Barbour entered into the contract with them upon which this suit is based. By this agreement the firm agreed to pay Mr. Barbour $1,250 per volume, for the preparation of the Supreme Court Reports; and he agreed to furnish to them reports of decisions of the Supreme Court *so long as he should receive from the Judges their opinions and the requisite facilities for preparing the reports.*

In 1851 some changes were made in the organization of the publishers' house. Messrs. David Banks, Jr., and Charles Banks, two of the present plaintiffs, entered the firm; and they became from that time the active members of the firm in New-York. The firm name of Banks, Gould & Co. was adopted, and all the business property of Gould, Banks & Gould was transferred to the new firm of Banks, Gould & Co., including, among other things, the Barbour contract. At this time Mr. Barbour's series had reached the 8th volume.

In December, 1857, a further change was made. David Banks, Anthony Gould and William Gould withdrew from the concern; Anthony Bleecker Banks became a partner, and he, with David Banks, Jr., and Charles Banks, who entered in 1851, have since conducted the business, under the name of "Banks Brothers." The business assets of Banks, Gould & Co., including the Barbour contract, were transferred to Banks Brothers. At the date of this transfer Volume 24 of the Reports was in Press.

Mr. Barbour subsequently made arrangements with Little & Co., of Albany, for the future publication of his reports, they offering a higher price. Thereupon this suit was brought, the plaintiffs contending that they have succeeded to the right of their predecessors, under the contract of 1847, and that Mr. Barbour is not entitled to withdraw from them the privilege of publishing the reports.

On the hearing before the referee, the plaintiffs, besides proving the facts already stated, put in evidence tending to show that Mr. Barbour was cognizant of the changes in the firm in 1851, when David Banks, Jr., and Charles Banks, acquired an interest in the contract, and that he had continued his dealings with them as having such interest. Mr. William Gould, a former member of the house, testified that after the changes in 1851, Mr. Barbour corresponded with the firm, and settled accounts with them by their new firm name of Banks, Gould & Co., and indorsed checks drawn by them in that name, and made drafts upon them, and signed receipts to them; these transactions having relation chiefly to his Supreme Court Reports.

Anthony Bleecker Banks testified to a conversation had with Mr. Barbour, at which the latter said in substance that he had come to see if "his head was cut off" by the new arrangement, or whether his contract was going on the same as usual; and that the witness told him it was. Mr. Barbour asked if the former friendly relations were to continue, and witness answered they were. This was at the store of the publishers.

Charles Banks identified a number of letters, &c., addressed by Mr. Barbour to the firm of Banks, Gould & Co. after 1851, to which witness had responded.

Mr. Barbour contends, among other points, that his contract was one of personal confidence in the individual members composing the firm in 1847; that they could no more assign the contract than he could assign the right to prepare the reports; and that, by the transfer from the original members of the house to their successors, he is released.

His testimony was, that at the time of making the contract he had known David Banks, Sen., and Anthony and William Gould, for upwards of ten years. He knew them to be of high standing in the community as individuals and as business men. They were then one of the largest law book publishing firms in the United States. At the time of making the contract he thought it essential to the success of the enterprise to procure those gentlemen to publish the reports. The uncertain character of the enterprise, (there being no formal appointment as reporter to the Supreme Court, and no precedent for the publication of reports of a Court sitting in so many independent districts,) and the benefit which he supposed it would be to have the personal influence and responsibility of the gentlemen then composing the firm, were considerations which much influenced his mind in accepting the terms offered. He relied very much on the personal efforts, experience, influence and reputation of the individuals named.

Mr. Barbour further testified that he did not know either of the plaintiffs as partners in the concern, until about 1857 or 1858. He had previously heard that one of Mr. Banks' sons had been taken into the New-York house, but attached no importance to it, knowing that the parties with whom he originally contracted still remained. When, however, in 1858, he was apprised of the withdrawal of those gentlemen, he notified Banks Brothers that he was ready to make a new arrangement with them for continuing the series, but as they failed to make one, he felt at liberty to enter into an arrangement with Little & Co.

Banks & Underwood and Wm. Curtis Noyes for the plaintiff; J. Burrill for the defendants.

The Gate-house Controversy.

The People vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The decision in this case, lately argued before Justice T. R. STRONG, in the Supreme Court, was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. It is the suit brought in the name of the People to enjoin the Common Council from making a contract with Fairchild, Walker & Co., for the construction of the gate-houses of the new reservoir, it being contended that Baldwin & Jaycox are lower bidders for the work, and that their bid having been accepted by the Croton Board, they should be engaged by the Common Council.

The prayer of the complaint was, that the action of the defendants in passing a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to have the gate-houses, aqueduct, and their appurtenances, for the new reservoir, constructed by Fairchild, Walker & Co., under a contract made with them the 2d of April, 1858, &c., be adjudged to be without authority and a usurpation of power; and that the defendants be enjoined from passing the resolution or any resolution directing the work to be done by those persons, or any person, except the same be awarded in the ordinary way upon sealed bids made in pursuance of notice; that the defendants also be enjoined from employing said persons, or any person, to construct said work; and that the defendants be prohibited from carrying out the provision of said resolution. It was set forth in the complaint that the resolution had been passed by the Board of Councilmen and the Board of Aldermen, that it had been vetoed by the Mayor, and readopted by the Board of Councilmen by a vote of 16 to 3, and that the same was before the Board of Aldermen for their concurrence. The other papers now before the Court showed that the resolution was again passed by the Board of Aldermen on the 5th of September, 1859, the same day the complaint was verified, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted therefor, whereby it became adopted.

Justice STRONG, in his opinion, after determining that no injunction against the *passage* of the resolution specified in the complaint by the Common Council could issue, proceeds to examine the question whether one can be issued to prevent the carrying such resolution into effect, when passed. He reviews the objections urged on the part of the defendants to that part of the relief prayed, and decides that as to that point an injunction may issue.

This portion of his opinion is in substance as follows: It is claimed by the defendants, that they have the power to give this work to Fairchild, Walker & Co., without any letting, or contract, by a three-fourths vote, under section 38 of the laws of 1857, chap. 446. [The section referred to provides that "Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, for the Corporation, and the several parts of said work together involve the expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be done by contract, under regulations established by ordinance, unless by a vote of three-fourths of each Board it should be ordered otherwise."] Assuming that the contract of Fairchild Walker & Co. does not embrace the gate-house, &c., I do not think that work can properly be regarded "work necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job," &c., within the fair meaning of those words in the section cited. That clause cannot include work forming part of a job which in a contract for the residue of the job appears to have been intentionally excluded, to be let in future, or to be otherwise done. A contrary construction would to a great extent defeat the policy of the provision, by making its evasion by three-fourths of each board entirely easy. In any case of an extensive work, a small part might be let to the highest bidder according to the Charter, and the residue procured to be done under the clause referred to. The clause was, doubtless, intended for cases of work omitted in a contract from inadvertence, or the necessity of which to complete a job was unforseen when the contract was made.

Another position of the defendant is that the work in question is covered by the terms of the contract of Fairchild, Walker & Co., and, therefore, there is no ground for granting an injunction. If the work is within that contract, an injunction against a new employment of those persons and the carrying out of the resolution would certainly be harmless; that fact, however, is not a reason for issuing an injunction. But if the contract of Fairchild, Walker & Co. does not cover that work, the resolution for their employment to do the work was unauthorized, and the carrying out of the resolution by the defendants, or a new employment by those of Fairchild, Walker & Co., to do the work, would be illegal. After a careful examination of the contract, and much consideration of the question, I am satisfied that the contract does not, by a proper and just construction, embrace the entire work of the construction of the gate-houses, acqueduct, and their appurtenances; on the contrary, I think it apparent on the face of the contract, that this work, with the exception of such parts of it as would be performed by doing work plainly and particularly, not in general terms specified therein, was intended to be excluded from the contract. The fourth and thirteenth specifications provide for excavations of areas for the foundations of the gate-houses, and making excavations for the foundations of the gate-houses, pipe vaults, laying pipes, and the acqueduct, &c., of such depths, &c., as the engineer may direct, but, beyond that, I find no provision in terms for building the gate-houses by those contractors. The absence of such a provision is strong evidence that it was not intended to bring that work within the contract. In addition to that, the 26th specification clearly contemplates that this work will be done by other persons. The language is, "During the construction of the masonry of the gate-houses, pipe vaults, conduit, the laying of pipes and other necessary work, the Croton Aqueduct Board reserves the control of so much ground as the engineer may deem necessary for the proper accommodation in the construction of such works and of the persons employed on them." General language in the specifications must be construed in connection with this clause, and so limited in interpretation as to allow the clause an effect in accordance with its obvious meaning.

It is impossible for the Court (and the Court ought not, if it would,) upon this motion to decide precisely how far Fairchild, Walker & Co. are entitled, under the contract, to do work which will be in aid of the construction of the gate-houses, and other things mentioned in the twenty-seventh specification. If the construction of the gate-houses is not committed to those persons by their contract, as I have already expressed the opinion it is not, that is sufficient to call upon the Court to prevent, by injunction, the execution of the resolution of the defendants for giving them the work, and to prevent any new employment by the defendants of those persons to construct the gate-houses, &c., except by contract founded upon a sealed bid or proposal, as provided in section 38 above referred to, of the law of 1857—the injunction not, however, to affect the rights of Fairchild, Walker & Co. to perform, or the right of the defendants to permit performance of the present contract according to its terms.

I think the complaint sufficient as a pleading to warrant the relief demanded to that extent. As a pleading it sufficiently shows an intention by the defendants, beyond the passing, to carry out or execute the resolution. In regard to a public injury, it shows that according to the bid of Baldwin and Jaycox for the work, there would be a saving to the Corporation of New-York by letting the work pursuant to the Charter, instead of having it done under the contract of Fairchild, Walker & Co., upon a single item of the work of $167 30.

An undertaking must, however, be executed on the part of the plaintiffs as a condition of granting the injunction, in such sum, and with such sureties, as shall be approved by the Court on one day's notice to the defendants, and be duly approved and filed.

An injunction is ordered, according to this opinion, upon such an undertaking being first given within ten days.

The McParlen Habeas Corpus.

Application of Hugh McParlen.—This application was made last Summer, at which time it was reported almost daily, for weeks. The child, to obtain possession of which the suit was granted, was a boy about five years old, and was at the time in the possession of the mother, she having separated from her husband.

On the examination before Justice Davies, at Special Term, it was set up that the father became acquainted with the mother at an assignation house, and that the child was the result of illicit intercourse. On the other side, the father attempted to show that the mother of the child was now keeping a house for prostitution. Neither of these charges was clearly established, although enough was shown to raise suspicion of their truthfulness. Justice DAVIES no[illegible] renders his opinion in the case, giving the custody of the child to its father. As authority for the order, the Court cites People *vs.* Olmsted, 27 Barb., p. 9.

John E. Parsons for relator; L. D. Place for respondent.

The Schuyler Frauds.

SUIT AGAINST THE COMPANY FOR FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

John O. Woodruff and others vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This is the first of the numerous cases arising out of the Schuyler frauds that approaches a trial of the issue. The action is brought against the Company for false representations or false pretences.

The complainant alleges that Gouverneur Morris was possessed of a certificate for two hundred and seventy shares of the stock of the Company, on the 23d of June, 1854; that he applied to Clark, Dodge & Co., of this City, for a loan—they being the agents of the plaintiffs—and obtained of them twenty thousand dollars, for which the said two hundred and seventy shares were to be transferred to them on the books of the Company. The stock was so transferred, and the certificate of stock surrendered. They now allege that the said shares were not genuine, and that the plaintiffs, as holders of the spurious stock, became possessed of them by the loss of their money, because of the false representations of the Company and their agents.

The answer of the Company set forth that, although Schuyler was the President and Agent of the Company, still he was not authorized to make the false representations alleged, and therefore such representations were not made by the Company. It also denies that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgments against the Company, they not being the owners of any stock—meaning *genuine* stock.

The cause now comes up before Justice WOODRUFF, at Special Term of the Superior Court, on a motion for leave to amend the complaint. The plaintiffs desire to have the privilege of changing their form of action, so as to ground their action in *assumpsit*, instead of its present form. The argument is still pending.

Rutherford & Lyon for plaintiffs; William Curtis Noyes for the Company.

Patent—Right to Discontinue Suit—License.

Charles Goodyear vs. *James Bishop et al.*—This suit was brought at law by the plaintiff to recover damages under his patent for vulcanizing India-rubber of June 15, 1844. It was brought, however, at the instigation and by the procurement of the Union Rubber Company, to whom Goodyear had given an exclusive license to use the patent in the manufacture of certain kinds of goods.

Goodyear now appears in Court and directs that the suit be discontinued, and moves for an order to that effect. This motion, however, was resisted by the Union Rubber Company, who claimed that the suit was under their control, and that they could continue it against Goodyear's wishes.

Held by the Court—That as a general rule at Common Law a chose in action cannot be so assigned as to allow the assignee to bring a suit at law upon it in his own name, and where he brings a suit in the name of the assignor, the assignor is not allowed to control it to his prejudice.

That neither by the Common Law nor by the Patent Law can the Union Rubber Company be deemed to be assignees of this patent. neither has the whole property in it been parted with, nor an undivided part of the whole extent of the patent throughout the United States. They are merely licensees, and the control of the patent remains in Goodyear, who gave them the license. Goodyear could surrender the patent to the Patent Office, and thus compel a discontinuance of the suit; and if he could effect it in that way, there is no reason why he cannot in a more direct way.

The motion for a discontinuance is therefore granted.

For the motion, Mr. Brady; in opposition, Mr. Goddard.

General Sessions.

THE TWO NAUGHTY POLICEMEN—SENTENCES OF SMALL OFFENDERS.

Owing to the absence of witnesses, no business of importance was transacted yesterday in this Court. The policemen Woodward and Bowers, charged with assaulting Jane McCord, made their appearance, having been sentenced an hour earlier at the Court of Special Sessions. General Nye was present, and, after a conference between him and the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Doyle, the latter moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered, which being acceded to by the Court, the defendants were discharged, as far as the Court of General Sessions is concerned.

Kate Smith, indicted for stealing $33 on Nov. 23, from Martha A. Bigelow, at No. 23 Great Jones-street, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

Patrick Gallagher was convicted of an assault on E. M. Williams, and remanded for sentence.

Max Mehr, charged with stealing property of Ludwig Gorts to the value of $41, was convicted of petit larceny, and remanded for sentence.

Edward McKinstry and Charles W. Manger were tried on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

Verdicts.

Charles Spear vs. *Samuel F. B. Morse.*—This is the action against Professor Morse reported in the TIMES of yesterday. It was tried before Justice STRONG in the Supreme Court, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,590.

Babcock vs. *Robbins.*—This action was reported in the TIMES of Tuesday, and was brought to recover for a pair of horses, sold under warranty, but which are alleged to have turned out otherwise than represented. Verdict for the plaintiff for $215. The action was tried before Judge BRADY in the Common Pleas.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—INGRAHAM J

Louis vs. *Stout.*—Complaint as against Andrew V. Stout dismissed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff *vs.* John Stout.

Asten vs. *Biggam.*—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Maxwell vs. *Sutton et al.*—Complaint dismissed without costs.

CHAMBERS—CLERKE J.

Binkhoby vs. *Binkhoby.*—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

DAVIES J.—*Application of James Hawley.*—An order must be entered in this case, denying the motion to open the default, and that the order made by Justice INGRAHAM, of 25th August, 1859, be proceeded upon.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 63, 64, 74, 75, 112, 53, 58, 65, 97, 117, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 72, 76, 60, 84, 90, 100, 104.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 94, 141 to 146, 148, 149, 151 to 154, 156 to 162.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. (short causes.) 2491, 6145, 5667, 381, 5797, 659, 59, 13, 4579, 6099, 6157, 6495, 6087, 6481, 2881, 5889, 6625, 6499, 615. *Part II.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 4358, 5486, 6166, 6493, 5263, 5378, 6612, 6540, 5050, 4457, 6007, 6447, 3011, 4451, 6005, 6052, 6510, 6562, 2208½, 6082, 5098.

SUPERIOR COURT. *Both Parts.*—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS. *Part I.*—Nos. 1042, 323, 1661 to 1663, 1665, 1667, 1668 to 1673, 1411, 303. *Part II.*—Nos. 1492, 144, 1195, 1235, 1456, 1560, 1561, 67, 1210, 1168, 1200, 1432, 305, 1674, 1479.

Cold-blooded Murder in Ohio.

A shocking murder took place near a little town called Rome, in Adams County, Ohio, a week ago last Thursday, under the following circumstances: A man named WILLIAM HODGE, son of RANSOM HODGE, who died in the Penitentiary some years ago while undergoing a sentence for counterfeiting, invited a number of his neighbors, and among them a cousin named MILTON HODGE, to assist him in raising a new building. During the day, the wife of the latter came for him, when she and WILLIAM HODGE's wife, between whom there existed no very friendly feeling, became involved in a quarrel, which ended, strange as it may seem, in WILLIAM kicking his own wife out of doors. Some angry words then ensued between the two men, when MILTON started toward him. Almost immediately after WILLIAM pursued him with a rifle, and although the other secreted himself behind a tree and endeavored to avoid the shot, his cousin, watching a favorable opportunity, planted a ball in his groin, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. The murderer at once fled across the hills, accompanied by his son RANSOM, and made his escape. Nothing was heard of him till a day or two ago, when a man named GRIMES appeared at Rome and offered for sale a portion of HODGE's chattel property. From him it was ascertained that the murderer was near Sharon, in this county. Constable WYKOFF at once left for this city, and, procuring the services of Capt. WILSON and Officer BLOOM, of the Police, the two yesterday afternoon went to GRIMES' residence, in the neighborhood of Sharon, where they succeeded in arresting both the murderer and his son, who were brought to the city.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, 11th.*

STATUE OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.—A meeting of the Committee of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College, appointed at the annual meeting of the Association on last Commencement day, to procure a marble statue of the venerable ex-President of the University, from the chisel of W. W. STORY, and to collect subscriptions therefor, was held in the Council Chamber at the State House, on Friday, Dec. 8, GOV. BANKS presiding. CHARLES E. NORTON and GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esqs., and Hon. JOSEPH M. CHURCHILL, were appointed a Committee to prepare a circular for distribution among the Alumni of the University, soliciting subscriptions; and Professor FRANCIS BOWEN, and JOHN S. DWIGHT and GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esqs., were appointed to draw up a suitable circular appealing to the community at large. It was announced at the meeting that several subscriptions of liberal amounts had already been promised, and that the required sum would be easily obtained when the proper efforts were made.—*Boston Traveller.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—A few days ago a large American ship, laden with cotton, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, had a most narrow escape from destruction. She had, during hazy weather, come in close proximity to Sarn Badrig, in Cardigan Bay. Immediately on her being discovered, the lifeboat of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution stationed at Barmouth was manned and launched, and afterwards proceeded to the assistance of the ship. The master and the ship's crew were delighted at the approach of the lifeboat. They had mistaken Bardsey Light for Arklow lightship, and hence they found themselves in Cardigan Bay instead of being near Holyhead. Indeed, the master knew not where he was. The lifeboat's crew having pointed out the dangerous position of the ship, remained by her nearly four hours, and afterwards put on board one of her crew, who proceeded with the ship to Liverpool. Had it not been for the assistance of the lifeboat this valuable ship and cargo would probably have been lost. The vessel proved to be the ship *Troy*, of Boston, from New-Orleans to Liverpool. This is another illustration of the great value of the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

[illegible]TIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT, a situation as infant's nurse; is perfectly capable to take the entire charge and bring them up by hand; has had many years' experience in the first families in this City. Is also a good seamstress. The best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 154 25th-st., rear building, near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references; also, a Protestant woman, as professed laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references. Both can be seen at No. 139 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and laundress: does up linen in style, makes bread, washes and irons well, understands meats, poultry and baking; wages, $8. Also, a girl of 16, to mind a baby; sews neatly; washes and irons well; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. No objections to a respectable boarding-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would do the up-stair work in a nice private family; good reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., near Thompson, Room No. 11.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls—sisters; one as first-class cook, would be willing to assist in part of the washing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; both would like to go together; have first-rate City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, game and poultry; is an excellent bread and cake baker; understands all kinds of desserts and jellies. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as competent nurse to take an infant from its birth, or the entire charge of one or two children; can cut and fit their dresses. The best of City reference can be given. To be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG woman, with the best of City reference, a situation in City or country, as first-class meat and pastry cook; will assist in the washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON IN A boys' boarding-school or charitable institution; the highest testimonials given; no objection to go South if the salary be good. Address, for two weeks, MATRON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference of five years from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 383 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RELIABLE, faithful servant to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a girl not afraid of work, economical in her duties and a superior washer and ironer and good cook. References unquestionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; she is very competent, and has good references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., Waters' trunk manufactory.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 20 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch girls, situations—one as cook, the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; prefers going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young girl; no objection to make herself generally useful. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 353 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook and laundress, by a young Irish girl; understands all kinds of cooking and doing up fine clothes. Wages $6. Call at No. 244 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a competent person. Apply at her present employer's, No. 97 West 11th-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITUATION for a trustworthy girl, who has lived with her for three years. She is fully capable to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at No. 62 East 21st-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS WANTED by two colored servants; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, waitress, &c.; are well recommended and competent. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up-stairs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation for a man that has lived as gardner and foreman on his farm; he understands his business in both departments, and also the management of hot and cold vineries, the laying out of gardens and flower-grounds, the rotation of crops and the reclaiming of waste lands. Can come recommended for such from his last employers. Address S. N., No. 26 Liberty-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, who understands the care and management of horses well; is a good gardener; can milk well, and turn his hand to anything about a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Will give superior City references for competency, honesty, and sobriety. A nice home more desirable than high wages. Call or address, No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN about 20 years of age, in a mercantile house or office, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick and correct at figures. He has also been two years as law clerk, and would not object to a situation as such. Address T. C. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERMAN gardener, who understands his business well; is accustomed to care of green-houses and has no objection to care horses and make himself generally useful. Address J. K., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references. Address A. T., No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter, in a private family; is single, and can produce satisfactory reference from private service. Address J. M. K., Box 165 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn. Good reference given; has had two years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 186 Wilkesbarre Post-office, Penn.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age; a good penman, and one capable of taking charge of a set of books by double entry. Salary about $500, with prospects of advancement. Address, with references, Box No. 1,485 Post-office.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED—A FIRST-class salesman in our cloth department. Inexperienced salesmen need not apply. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen who can influence a large amount of prompt paying trade. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED IN A MEDIUM and fine goods cloth house. Address No. 752 New-York Post Office, stating salary required and giving real name.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT SEAMstress acquainted with operating upon Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, with good City references, wants a situation. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. She must be neat, well-recommended and thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of cooking—meats, pastry, &c. Apply at No. 5 West 22d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SMELTER TO TAKE charge of furnaces at a mine, and treat argentiferous galena; also, wanted, an experienced assistant and a stoker. Address Box No. 2,405 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE that has cleared $95,000 the last six years, and is now making money hourly, daily. The proprietor has another extensive trade and cannot attend to both. It is only to know the place to be convinced of a fine opportunity for anybody to make a fortune, who will partially or fully attend to the business. It requires very little mental or physical exertion to conduct the concern, and can be attended to by a person of ordinary capacity, so completely is the enterprise systematized and established. $7,000 cash, and the balance in easy notes.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED Feed-store No. 39 Peck slip, for sale, a bargain, with the lease, stock and fixtures. Any one wishing to engage in that business, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Reason for selling is—the owner has other business. Inquire of D. COMBS, in the store.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1863 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $6,000 cash capital, to take an interest in a wholesale and retail fancy business, already established. The business pays ample profits, and can be very materially increased. Address IMPORTERS, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man, with two or three thousand dollars' capital, can hear of a good opening by addressing Box No. 88 Rochester, N. Y.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Engines of 75, 30 and 10 horse-power. Boilers of 10, 12, 25 and 30 horse-power. Apply at the office of the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 13 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 36x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York, $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOCALITIES.—A large plot on 8th-av., below 75th-st.

40 lots on 9th-av., on a 100-feet street, below 80th-st.
20 lots on 48th and 49th sts., near 5th-av.
2 lots on 54th-st., near 6th-av.
2 lots on 55th-st., near 6th-av.
16 lots on 2d-av., 54th and 55th sts.
8 lots on 2d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
4 lots on 2d-av., corner 55th-st.
4 lots on 6th-av., corner 56th-st.
2 lots on 8th-av., near 54th-st.
6 lots on 10th-av., with front also on Broadway.
3 lots on Avenue A, corner 76th-st.
4 lots on Avenue A, corner 23d-st.
5 lots on 57th-st.
1 lot on 110th-st., near the Park.
4 lots on 106th-st., near 3d-av.
15 lots, with house, on 11th-av. and 88th-st.
100 lots below 6th-st., with water right.
28 lots on a 100-feet street, and adjoining Broadway.
A plot of lots on 2d-av., south of 45th-st.
100 lots at Harlem.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—From $6,000 to $30,000, by S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.:

One brick house, Clinton-place, near 5th-av.
One brick house, 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Two brown-stone houses, 18th-st., near 5th-av.
Two brown-stone houses, 22d and 24th sts., near Lexington-av.
Two brown-stone and five brick houses on 25th-st.
Two brick houses on 27th-st.
Five brown-stone houses on 29th-st.
Six brown-stone houses on 31st-st.
Nine brown-stone houses on 37th-st.
Also, elegant houses on 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., near Lexington, Madison, 5th and 6th avs.

IRON FOUNDRY RAILING SHOP, DWELLING-house, and stable, for sale by private bargain, being the premises and lots Nos. 126, 128, 130, and 132 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, all the fixtures, forges, steam-engine, cranes, patterns, tools, and stock, connected with the business. To a good man, with sufficient capital, this is a chance seldom met with, as a large business has been done on the premises for the last ten years, and can be successfully continued. Nearly one-half of the purchase money of the real estate can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HARNED & ROTHERY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR STEAM POWER IF DESIRED—The large corner store No. 13 Thames-st., rear of Trinity Building, 32 by 67 feet, five stories high, deep dry cellar, extra heavy walls and timbers, fine light for 100 feet, and admirably adapted for printers, engravers, lithographers, bookbinders, or any business requiring a strong building with superior light. Will be let in separate parts, if required, and power introduced, if the business warrants it. Apply to H. J. OVERMAN, No. 15 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURniture, together or separately.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 35 West 18th-st., the owner being about to return to France, from whence the furniture was imported two years since. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock at No. 35 West 18th-st., or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, basement and counter-cellar brick house, situated on Lee-av., between Ross and Wilson sts., Brooklyn; will take a lot of ground as part pay; the house has all the modern improvements, and is built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG FARM OF 60 ACRES, AT Newburgh, N. Y., on Western-av.; a fine building site; 145 grafted fruit trees, large barn and stable, splendid view of the Hudson, fine stream 21 feet fall on farm. This is a cheap and desirable place. For map, &c., apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-ST. FOR SALE.—The large plot of land known as the old Stone Church, in Duane-st., near Hudson, 100x127 feet; eligibly situated for large stores, being near the railroad dépôts; terms liberal. Apply to J. ODELL, or J. O. FOWLER, Committee, corner Washington and Barclay-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HOGGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA—Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000 Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

LOTS AT A BARGAIN.—A DESIRABLE CORner plot on Broadway, below 67th-st., is offered very low. Also, several plots near the Central Park, desirable for investment or improvement. S. BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway, and DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York: location near Railroad dépôt and schools; very desirable for a small family. Address L. S., Box No. 3,787 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEW BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., containing all the modern improvements; will be sold for $11,000. Apply on the premises of

A. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, situated on 4th-av., will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to R. B. MANNION, No. 39 Exchange place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, A SMALL three-story, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; location between 3d and 8th avs., and 10th and 33d sts.; rent not to exceed $800; possession immediately; would not object to buying parlor carpets; a lease required; any person having such a house can secure a good tenant. Address Box No. 1,120 New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Also, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by the subscriber, at very low prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A LADY'S SPLENDID HUNTING WATCH and chatelaine chain, cost $200, for $100; one do., $55, cost $100; 1 gentlemen's double time watch for $80, worth $130; 1 fine hunting English lever for $95, worth $140; 1 English lever, very fine, $50, cost $100; 1 imitation double timer, $25. Also, others from $5 to $30. Advances on diamonds, watches, &c. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

TO LET.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 180 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 62d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 218 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 266 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER ON CLIFF-STREET.—Rooms with or without steam power to let at No. 78 Cliff-st., (adjoining Harper's,) also a basement with good light and suitable for heavy machinery, at No. 1 Hague-st. Inquire of J. BROMBACHER & SON, No. 78 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN 71ST-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of HENRY BEER, No. 131 East 23d-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, with more room than they require, would like to let handsomely furnished rooms, with board, to one or two gentlemen and their wives; location, West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house modern style; genteel neighborhood, convenient to cars and stages. Address C., Station E Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE ROOM, ON THIRD floor, with all the conveniences connected with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, on moderate terms, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN a very retired neighborhood, in a plain family, where but a very few are taken, can be accommodated on very reasonable terms. Board either full or partial. Apply at No. 9 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen can have neatly-furnished rooms, with board, in a plain, respectable family, residing at No. 47 West 10th-st. near Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—WANTED BY A MAN AND WIFE, (no children) in some genteel neighborhood, not far distant from Broadway. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,448 Post-office.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.

E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, just vacated, to let, with board, in a first-class house, at No. 130 Madison-av.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with board in a very genteel neighborhood ten minutes' walk from South Ferry. House has gas, hot water, bath, &c. Good table, family private. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison, near Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen and a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with large comfortable rooms, and full or partial board, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry, at No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman desires partial board in a private boarding-house or family; situation must be convenient to Wall-st. Ferry, and neighborhood respectable. Address X. X., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for three days, stating location, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT room and bedroom or two is wanted in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Answers to be noticed must state street, No. of house and terms, which must be moderate. Address H. U., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, not over five minutes from Wall-st. Ferry; partial board, with room containing fire and gas, in a private family. Address with particulars, J. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BETWEEN 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; no other boarders taken; references required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE SECOND floor (newly and handsomely furnished) to let, without board, to one or two gentlemen; rent, with gas $12 per month. Also, one at $5 per month. Apply at No. 162 Prince st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room, second story, with partial board, to two gentlemen. Apply at No. 316 Bleecker-st., corner of Charles.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'
UNRIVALED LONDON GIN.
WARRANTED GENUINE
OLD TOM.

The trade in London Gin between England and this country having seriously diminished of late years, I have found it necessary to come over and ascertain the causes, and must confess that I no longer wonder at it; for while some are manufacturing an absurd imitation here, and selling it as imported, others so swamp the genuine article with plain spirits, alcohol, &c., that it is impossible to recognize our old favorite in this new guise. In order to prevent this, I would send it over in sealed bottles, but that the United States prohibits the importation of foreign spirits in packages smaller than a puncheon. I have, therefore, taken a new store here in order to bottle and sell it genuine. I will only add that this is the best Gin made in London, and from its purity is fast superseding all other liquors. As a medicine, it stands unrivalled for its salutary effect on the kidneys, and other internal organs; while as a convivial liquor, its pure and delicate flavor has rendered it

THE FAVORITE DRINK IN LONDON.
J. S. C. MORRIS.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY, New-York.

At liberal prices in bond. Single case, containing 1 dozen quarts, $5. Retail of all liquor dealers and druggists.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832

The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.

N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

JOHN J. STAFF, NO. 86 FRANKLIN-ST.—A few doors west of Broadway, offers from U. S. Bonded Warehouses, and has in store on sale, fine Wines, Brandies, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Guinness & Sons' Extra Dublin Stout; Muir & Sons', Knox & Sons', Wm. Younger's Scotch Ale, imported in bottle and wood. American Ale and Porter, which compares favorably with the foreign. Champagne Cider, for Home and Export use.

LOVERS OF A GOOD GLASS OF ALE WILL find McKnight's malt wine, equal to any article produced in the old country at one half the cost. For sale by all respectable grocers, publicans and spirit dealers, and at agency.

THOMAS DAVIS,
No. 99 North Moore-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,

by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.

With a capital of $50,000, and afford to sell, at either he can defy competition, wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.,
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 28, 1859.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 3d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.

The following gentlemen were reëlected officers of the Company, viz:
HENRY AITKEN, President,
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS,
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretar

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Mann & Rodman, Solicitors, Jauncey Court, No. 41 Wall-st., to the end that measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by united and proper application to the municipal authorities of that city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths.

THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, No. 25, East River, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Nov. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No 20, XIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM E. BOORAEM, Plaintiff, against DAVID C. STYSON, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty five dollars and five cents, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1859, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 3, 1859.
E. A. DOOLITTLE,
n11-law6wF*
Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
je3-law6mF*
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
s9-law6mF*
DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
and leaving each port every 20 days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
will take the place of the QUAKER CITY,
and sail for the above port on
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled.

Freight received on the 20th. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First Cabin..........$60 Steerage..........$25
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscriber continues to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORIA,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.

Making together with others. a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS
AND
GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS.
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars with all particulars may be had on application. If by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Fernandina, Fla.	20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations..$7 50
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 24th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

COVERED IRON AND STEEL WIRE FOR SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.
O. W. BIRD, No. 186 Fulton-st., New-York, has this day received for sale two tons covered iron wire, one ton covered steel wire, for manufacturers' use, which will be sold low.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, of the City of New-York, and of Chicago, Illinois, consisting of THEODORE VAN BRUNT, CHARLES S. WATROUS and GEORGE F. VAN BRUNT, has been this day dissolved.

The business of the firm will be settled by the subscribers, to whom all their property, debts and effects have been assigned for the benefit of their creditors.
Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1859.
ELY HOPPOCK,
GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, } of New-York,
NATHANIEL R. HARBECK, of Chicago,
Assignees.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY sold, to WALTER SEELY, his interest in the firm of A. CASWELL & CO., and has withdrawn from said firm.
JOHN S. NEWLIN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1859.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward take pleasure in announcing the completion of the new School Building for the use of
WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,
Situated on 14th st., near 1st-av., and that the same will be formally opened and dedicated to school purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
The building is one of the finest in the City, affording superior accommodations for a large number of pupils.
The teachers are well known for their efficiency and capacity, and are in every respect qualified for their responsible positions.
Pupils desirous of admission to either department may be registered prior to the opening of the school in 14th-st., by making application any day previous to the transfer on the 21st inst., at the school corner of 9th st, and 1st-av., or at the school in 14th-st., after the opening, to
WM SMEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female Depart't.
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Department
COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., SAMUEL CANTRELL.
INSPECTORS.
WM. HIBBARD, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. VANDERHOOF, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN LLOYD, SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ELISHA R. BELCHER, JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN, THOS. B. BARNABY.
New-York, December 10, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway. F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. References Hon. Theo Frelinghuysen, Hon. H. Barnard, et. al. Wanted, a graduate of West Point to take charge of a Col. in Miss. Salary liberal. Also, several teachers (ladies and gentlemen,) of piano and guitar.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.—$25 for board, furnished room, washing, fuel and common English, from Jan. 2 to close of Winter term. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y., for a catalogue, or consult A TEACHER, at No. 197 9th av.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, recently from Europe, possessing the highest City and European references, having part of her time unoccupied, wishes an engagement; speaking French and German fluently, being also a thorough musician, she can give lessons separately in any of these accomplishments. Address Miss L. ARMSTRONG, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS AND housekeeper by a young German lady; best of references given. Address Box No. 814 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION to teach English. The highest testimonials given. Address, for one week, ENGLISH GOVERNESS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $80, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $126. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.—ELEGANT and plain pianos, with full iron frame, with all modern improvements. The best made pianos in the City, with patent dampers; fully warranted. Melodeons at less than wholesale prices. No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st. $150 for a 7-octave piano, very little used.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS tenor singer, in a first-class quartette (Protestant) choir in this City. Address J. H. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
CONOVAR & WALKER, No. 288 Broadway.

SKATES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH skates for sale to the trade by
WM. IRVING, No. 245 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the sale of Watches, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of elegant Jewelry, consisting (in part) of full sets of
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, AND EAR-RINGS, of DIAMOND, MOSAIC, CAMEO AND LAVA.
SUPERB FROSTED AND ENGRAVED BRACELETS; CHAIN DO.
RUBY AND DIAMOND DO.
FROSTED AND ENAMELED BROOCHES.
FINE FRENCH PAINTED DO.
LADIES' CHATELAINES; VEST CHAINS.
CLUSTER AND SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, PINS, RINGS AND STUDS.
Also, a large assortment of
LONDON AND SWISS WATCHES.
ENAMELED HUNTING
AND OPEN-FACE DO.
GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO.,
with a large assortment of other Jewelry.
Every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the public is particularly invited to examine it, as the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never before been offered at public sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES.
Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN-FACE DO., OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO.
A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.
OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.
Every lot will be peremptorily sold without regard to cost of importation.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.
RICH AND ELEGANT
FANCY GOODS, BRONZES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TOYS, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
Friday, 16th, and Saturday, Dec. 17,
at 10½ o'clock each day,
BY BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS,
at their salesroom, 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.
The assortment will be found complete in every respect, and well worthy the attention of those seeking Holiday Gifts.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.
The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.
The sale will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Until which time the Pictures will be on view
DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
547 LOTS
on
BROADWAY AND THE HARLEM RIVER,
Extending from 211th to 217th sts.
In order to preserve the present first-class character of the neighborhood, this splendid farm, known as the farm of JOHN H. DYCKMAN, Esq., will be sold in parcels, containing from 6 to 32 lots each, with restrictions against nuisances of every kind. From 50 to 66 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 10 YEARS.
For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
Those who wish to see the property can take the Hudson River train from Chambers st. for Tubby Hook Station at 7½ A. M., 20 minutes after 12, or 4 o'clock P. M., from 31st-st. half an hour later. Returning, the train stops at Tubby Hook 48 minutes after 10 o'clock A. M., 43 minutes after 4, and 44 minutes after 5. Time, 1 hour and 5 minutes.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
339 MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE. 339
ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS.
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE DEPOT OF
THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY,
No. 339 Broadway.
Comprising the balance of the entire stock of superb made-up furs, valued at over $100,000, which must be positively closed out as above without any reserve, offering an opportunity to those in want of furs which seldom occurs. The stock comprises the richest Russia sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink marten, stone marten, royal ermine and other sets, gentlemen's and children's furs, sleigh, carriage and lap robes, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be had at the dépôt, 339 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
MAMMOTH SALE OF SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th Dec., at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large and spacious salesrooms No 526 Broadway. Southeast corner of Broadway and Spring-st., 2d story—Mammoth sale of superb Marble Statuary, rich Fancy Goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations, from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the Statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: The Playing Child, by Baruzia; bust of the Emperor copied from the original in the Vatican; Antonino, Adriano, Cicero, Demosthenes, Caligula, Caracalla, &c.; Venus of Canova, busts of Dante, Minerva, copied from the ancient temple of this goddess in Athens. The Saviour, by Tenerani; Child Playing with a Dog, &c., by Baratta, Esculapius, purchased in Rome by an American sculptor, a beautiful antique; The Teaching Mother, by Marochetti; Rebecca at the Well, by Feaschi; also works by Bienernai, Consani, Lazzerini, and others. Also, The Shepherdess, by N. Galletti; Madonna, by Delmedico; Angel of Prayer, by Manfredi; The Fisterman's Daughter, by Chiappe; Dog and Cat, by Cipistioni; Faith, by Pampolini. Also, busts, figures and groups by Franci, Ricci, Frangoni, Marochetti, Fortissi, and others, in great variety, suited for parlors and niches, as well garden statuary, vases, &c.

Also, just received from Canton and Japan, a large and valuable assortment of lacquered wares, viz., work-tables, cabinets, desks, boxes, game ditto, backgammon boards, inlaid ware, &c., &c.

Also, a very choice and elegant invoice of the richest French elaborately painted vases of large size, Sevres ditto, tête-à-tête sets beautifully painted, new style Bohemian glass, in every variety, vases, mantel ornaments, &c.; rich engraved glassware, dinner and tea sets, costly Parian, by Collier and others, of various sizes.

REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size. Real ormulu figures and groups, Berlin wares, and other articles of vertu, including a large assortment of real silver-plated ware of every description.

Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from 2 to 5 feet high. Tazzas, Roman vases, carved marble, Hebe ditto, card receivers with swans and figures, mantel ornaments, jewel receivers, alabaster groups, figures, busts, &c.—and an endless variety of these beautiful goods—with many other rich and fancy articles imported for the holidays. They can be examined on Tuesday previous to the sale. Articles purchased can be packed on the premises, if required, for shipment.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
49 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AND GORES ON 8TH-AV., 115TH AND 116TH STS., WITHOUT RESERVE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 8TH-AV.—5 fine lots N. E. corner of 115th-st.
ON 115TH-ST.—1 fine gore N. S., 100 feet east from 8th-av.
BETWEEN 115TH AND 116TH STS.—12 gore lots, commencing 125 feet east of 8th-av.
ON 116TH-ST.—9 lots south side, 200 feet east 8th-av.
ON 116TH-ST., (ADJOINING ABOVE)—12 fine gore lots.
ON 116TH-ST.—10 fine gore lots, north side, near 7th-av. and adjoining Harlem-lane.
The above property adjoins the beautiful grounds of the "Wood Estate," is a magnificent garden spot, of fine soil and good grade.
Title perfect and sale absolute.
60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
GENTS' FURNISHING STOCK.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large special and peremptory sale of the stock of a gentleman's furnishing store, by order of the assignees, consisting of gentlemen's gloves, kid, cloth, cashmere, lined, fancy fur top, buck and driving gloves, neck-ties, cravats, silk scarfs, plain and fancy handkerchiefs, traveling bags, ditto leggings, shirt mufflers, &c.; 100 dozen woolen shirts and drawers, and a great variety of other goods, adapted to men's wear, including a very large line of gents' linen and muslin shirts, of all grades, from medium to superfine, about 300 dozen. The above stock is well worthy the attention of dealers and consumers. The above are removed to our store for convenience of sale.

MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION—THIS FRIDAY, DEC. 16, AT No. 61 West 25th-st., J. MILNOR TAYLOR will sell all the furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, crockery, silver and glass ware in the private residence as above; also, a superior piano-forte. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine. Fifth and Sixth av. cars and stages pass a short distance from the house. House to let.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, &c., FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large invoice of the above goods, received direct from Paris and London. Instruments of all sizes for displaying one up to one hundred views. Pictures in every variety, sold in lots, to suit purchasers. A rare opportunity is here presented for buyers of holiday gifts.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS, at No. 759 Broadway, above 8th-st., the stock of an importer relinquishing business, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 21 and 23, at 11 o'clock each day. Catalogues now ready.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.
MORTGAGE SALE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one fourth of the ship Genoa, her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c.
H. CROMBIE, Attorney for Mortgagees.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the furniture of a large house, fine carpets, beds, bedding, bureaus, sofas, chairs, tables, wardrobe, pier glass, French bedsteads, china, glass and other wares, stoves, silverware, tubs, pails, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE—OF TWO HUNDRED AND sixty-two packages of Boots and Shoes, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Sale without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—WINES, CORDIALS, CIGARS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., 125 baskets champagne, pints and quarts; 20 cases wine, Anisette and Curacoa cordials, old port and sherry, brandy, cigars, &c., &c.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure. Price 25 cents; mailed free. Sold by the publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal.) New-York. The Doctor continues to be confidentially consulted, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

THE GREEN BOOK.
Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; Or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædia; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert J. CULVERWELL, Esq., M. D.
Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.
Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing
CHAS KLINE & CO.,
Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 136 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business.—Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, continues to give his personal attention to the Cure of that important Class of Diseases, Defects and Malformations to which the sexes are liable. His method of treatment, it is proper to state, is the modern Anti-Mercurial and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.—The subscriber's recently-published work, entitled PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN, &c., may be had at most of the booksellers, or of the author. Price $1, U. S. postage included.
CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,600 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1887."

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and Chapter 349 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 10, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.

The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15 All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."
By order of the Board.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture: "THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER." The finest work of this master in the United States. "THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH." HAY'S chef d'œuvre. Other works by high-class artists. Admittance on application, from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-sq. Room No. 8.